

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

GENTLEMEN. VOTE FOR THE
GRAND OLD PARTY. IT'S TRUE
OUR PARTY IS JUST AS CROOKED
AS THE OTHER. THE BIG INTERESTS
PAY BOTH OUR ELECTION EXPENSES
AND NATURALLY WE PASS THE LAWS
THEY WANT. WE TAKE GOOD CARE
OF OUR FRIENDS SO VOTE EARLY
AND OFTEN



THE TRUTH AT LAST

OCTOBER 7, 1914

WINNIPEG

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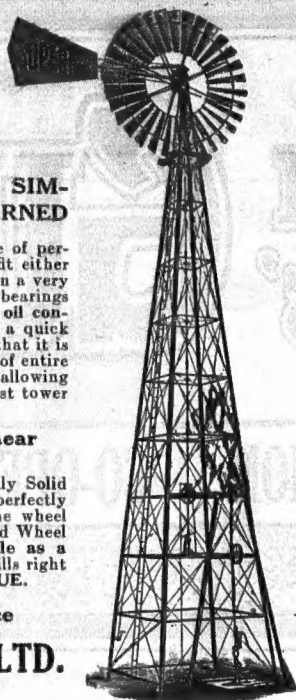
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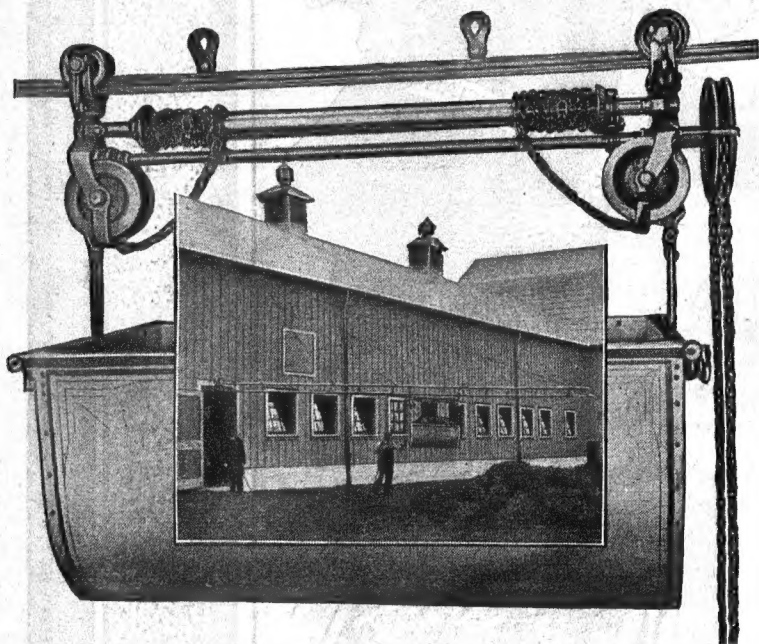
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

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Associate Editor

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The People and the Banks

By W. F. MACLEAN, M.P.
In the Toronto World

No country should make a private monopoly of its currency or money supply; Canada is the only country that has done so, and our people and our business are suffering in consequence. There is a money scarcity not altogether due to the war.

We might as well turn over the making of the tariff or the administration of justice to irresponsible private parties. We use the term irresponsible in the political sense. We insist on government being responsible to the public; members of parliament, ministers, officials, even judges. Their conduct in the discharge of the duties they assume can be reviewed at any time and explanation demanded. They may be removed or disciplined. The minister of customs and the minister of finance and all the officials under them are responsible for the working out of our tariff legislation. We do not let those who pay the customs and excise duties make the tariff law or administer it. But we let our private banks make and supply the currency, the money of the nation, of the people! And they perform this business largely from their own point of view and to their own advantage. There is no patriotism in banking—it is a very cold-blooded business.

Where does our currency come from? The state supplies the gold, the silver and the copper coinage, and the one and two-dollar bills. All the rest of the currency is supplied by the banks in the shape of bank bills. There is always from ninety to one hundred millions of dollars of these bank bills in the banks or in circulation. The banks are the sole masters of letting out and getting in this currency. They make it, and they can refuse to let it out to customers. Much of the business is done without the direct use of currency; it is done by credits lent to business men by banks, by deposits in banks, and those in business pass cheques on the banks to one another, the net result of which is to cancel one credit against another or one debit against another. Banking is largely a business of clearing or cancelling the debts as between the different members of the community. But all this is a different story as far as currency is concerned.

Our story today is about currency—and as we've said above, the banks supply our currency. They have the right to issue notes—promises to pay—up to an amount equal to their capital, for which we charge them nothing; and we gave them also the right to issue additional or excess currency substantially equal to thirty per cent. on their paid-up capital, on which they are expected to pay the government interest. The total bank-note issue thus authorized is over 130 millions of dollars, of which about 90 millions is issued. The banks are the sole masters of their money. They loan it or they hold it; they take no risks in regard to it, nor in regard to any money in their hands. There is no sentiment in banking.

It is true we have authorized the minister of finance to issue Dominion notes on the security of the Dominion of Canada, and we have paid some of these out for public debts, and we have exchanged some (twos and ones) with the banks in order to help in providing a circulating medium. But we only get these ones and twos out because the banks are prohibited from printing notes of these amounts. It is true we have printed some fives and some larger denominations, but as the banks have the same sizes, and once they get these Dominion notes in their hands they keep them in cold storage. That the banks find it highly profitable to issue bank notes is proved by their close organization to keep Dominion notes out of circulation. They'd chase out all the ones and twos if they could.

It is true parliament has authorized an increased issue of Dominion notes, but under conditions that make it difficult to get them out. Largely because the banks have had all the say in the issue of Dominion notes. They have as a matter of fact dictated the currency system of Canada, including Dominion

notes, ever since we've been a country. Every minister of finance has put himself in the hands of the banks; has done what they allowed him to do, and little else. The business men, the manufacturers, the people, have never been consulted. All the emergency legislation passed three weeks ago was the result of conferences between the minister and the master bankers. No presidents of boards of trade, of manufacturers' associations, of farmer organizations, of labor organizations, were consulted. And yet they were all vitally interested. The people in the streets and in the fields were not consulted. The matters decided on were hardly explained in the house. Anyone who raised the currency issue when the Bank Act was revised in parliament, less than two years ago, was treated as a crank.

And yet the currency question is of ten times the import of the way in which banks are to be organized and regulated. In times of stress we find out that it is a supreme issue.

With the connivance of the banks parliament three weeks ago authorized a further issue of Dominion notes in order "to conserve the financial and business interests of the country;" but we left the initiative thereof in the hands of the banks; and as they are supremely jealous of national currency, are afraid that it will injure or destroy the fat monopoly they have now of controlling the currency of the country, they are organized as a matter of fact against its use. If they have to get more currency—and they are disposed to let out more money to customers for carrying on business—they will put out more of their own notes as authorized by the provision for "excess currency," as it was called when it was first created for the purpose of moving the crops.

But inasmuch as some of the banks are seized of the idea that extreme caution is the order of the day in war times, and therefore that they have insufficient confidence in the situation, they refuse to lend out even this money; and by the rules of the clearing house in regard to redeeming one another's notes in gold or its equivalent they can effectively discipline the other banks that have sufficient confidence in the situation, or who think they owe a duty to their customers in business, and thus head off the use

of this excess issue of thirty to forty millions. When we say this, we speak of what we know, and on the authority of men directly concerned.

In a word, we are at the mercy of the banks, both as to bank-note currency, and largely at their mercy in regard to national notes. Few, if any, of them have yet borrowed Dominion notes against approved securities, also authorized for the first time at the recent session. They do not care to take the risk, because they must become endorers of the loan.

After three weeks' experience the government have changed the rules of letting out this national money to help business, but we question whether they will succeed! Why? Because we have given our banks a monopoly of the currency issue, and we have put them between the nation and the loaning of national notes on approved securities!

But these bank managers and their organization—Bankers' Association, they call it—are absolutely without any responsibility to the public, to parliament, to government. They have to give account to no one—saving their shareholders—for what they do. They are, like the kaiser, all powerful and irresponsible. And they have in cases consolidated the office of



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WINNIPEG CANADA

president and general manager in one man; and this one man has for a long time now been picking the directors of the banks! They are the whole works. They are very like the kaiser in a way. We do not know better men for their business, say, than Colonel Wilkie and Mr. Duncan Coulson. They have built up big and strong banks. And the colonel is at the head of the Bankers' Association, and in virtue thereof, the main adviser of the minister of finance. But are these able and all-powerful men the men who ought to make our currency system and our national financial policy? So far they've done it. The time has come for a change and this war stringency has rushed it forward. Now is the time to make a truly national currency in place of bank notes and to establish a national bank by means of which the regular chartered banks—deprived of the note-issue powers they now have—would avail themselves of the national notes, and the national credit might be advantageously used for the good of business, or, to come back to the words of the act of parliament, "to conserve the financial and business interests of the country." We may be called a demagog, and a "limefighter" and other things, but we are not going to stop till we win out in this direction.

And the thing we propose is what, after fifty years of plunging and mystery and much heart-burnings, our neighbors, the United States, have come to. They have at last a national currency, and they are organizing national reserve banks to loan an unlimited issue of national notes to the member banks of the reserve banks as against approved securities. The banking of the States hereafter is to be with a national currency and on the credit of the nation, plus the resources of the banks. But the nation is to do the legislation and make the rules under which both are to be conducted. In other words, banking and currency are to be treated as public functions, mainly for the public advantage. No one wants to injure the banks, no one denies their service to the public but it must at least be a partnership, not a jug-handled arrangement, and the public must be the senior partner. And it is surprising how many people in Canada think this way since they began to get light on the mystery

DO NOT FEED LICE DURING THE WINTER

It is not an uncommon thing to see cows looking rough, poor and scabby. This in many instances is due to lice. In Denmark, where dairy cows make more money for farmers than they do in any other country, it is customary to wash every cow twice a year with some kind of a lice killer. They are washed every fall when taken out of pasture and washed every spring before they are put into pasture. They are washed twice each time, about seven days apart. The first washing will kill the full grown lice and the second washing will kill the nits.

Wash to Use

There are so many different kinds of preparations on the market that are recommended for killing lice. Most any of the dips or coal-tar preparations do this effectively, providing they are mixed and used according to directions. At times when dips are not available, home preparations may be made as follows:

Take $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of ordinary laundry soap and dissolve it in one gallon of soft water by boiling. Then pour two gallons of kerosene onto this soapsuds, and stir it thoroughly so that it is thoroughly mixed. Then use one part of this prepared mixture to eight or ten parts of warm soft water. Rub this latter mixture well into the skin of the cows. Apply it with a stiff brush.

This mixture is a kerosene emulsion that is sure to kill the lice and it will not remove the hair from the cows.

Apply at least twice at about seven days interval. If applied three times, then there should be only about four days interval.

After washing, the cows should be protected from draft. Put them into the barn and close the windows. If there is a draft thru the barn, then the cows may catch cold.

This washing of the cows should be done before the weather gets too cold. Wash the calves and all the young stock as well as the cows.

Interior Terminal Elevators

By ROBT. MAGILL, M.A., Ph.D.
Chief Grain Commissioner

The construction of the Panama Canal and the Hudson Bay Railway have rendered necessary the provision of elevator and inspection facilities for grain shipped by these routes. The value of the new routes is still a matter of question, and can be established only by experience. The freight rates by land and sea, the marine insurance rates, the length of the period of navigation thru the Hudson Straits, and the effect of the heat upon the condition of the grain shipped in bulk via Panama are still uncertain, and this uncertainty renders it difficult to demonstrate how best to provide the inspection and elevator facilities required.

Two methods were possible. One was to build terminal elevators at the Hudson Bay and Pacific coasts, and equip and operate them as the lake terminals are equipped and operated; that is to say, with all facilities for the inspection and handling of grain. Were this method adopted shippers of grain via the new routes would be able to store grain at the Hudson Bay or Pacific coasts, and upon sale deliver it from the elevators there.

Objections to Coast Terminals

But to store grain at either of those coasts pending sale would put a grave risk upon the shipper. He would be limited to the export market and to one route, and to a route in which unknown and adverse conditions might be encountered; and the grain could not be easily brought back from either coast and shipped east. Storing grain pending sale on the Atlantic seaboard would involve fewer risks, yet shippers do not store at the Atlantic seaboard but prefer to store it at interior points like Fort William and Port Arthur, because of the larger number of markets open to them from those interior points. To provide inspection and elevator facilities on the Hudson Bay and Pacific

coasts would not give either route a fair trial.

The second method has, therefore, been adopted, the method, namely, of erecting at the Hudson Bay and Pacific coasts transfer elevators similar to those at Montreal, Halifax and St. John, and terminal elevators at strategic points in the interior, Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, similar to the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. These five elevators are now being constructed. The elevators at Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw are being equipped with full inspection facilities. These three points, therefore, will be terminal points in the same sense in which Fort William and Port Arthur are terminal points, and the three elevators will be owned and operated by the Dominion Government. Grain stored at these points will be available for shipment via the Panama or Hudson Bay routes should these be more economical. The elevators at the Hudson Bay and Pacific coast will be also operated by the government, and they will be provided with sufficient storage capacity to handle the grain shipped thru them.

Drying Plants for West

The elevators at Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw will serve other purposes besides providing for these new routes. They will bring the work of inspection somewhat nearer to the grain-growing area. In addition to that, they will provide, for the first time in Western Canada, hospital apparatus upon the grain field. Hitherto grain needing to be dried had to be shipped to Fort William or Port Arthur, and the total lack of drying plants on the grain-growing area has in some years caused an enormous loss. In 1912, for example, there was a very large percentage of the Western crop damaged by rain and snow. The damaged grain contained a very high percentage of moisture which

could not be extracted until the grain reached Fort William or Port Arthur, and much of it went out of condition before it reached the drying plants there. The amount lost in that one season would have built the three elevators now being erected.

Interior Storage

The elevators will also give a certain amount of additional storage capacity which will be useful in periods of congestion. It is not supposed, and it is not intended, that these elevators will take the place of the lake terminal elevators for grain shipped east, or that they will be very much utilized for east-going grain during the period of navigation on the Great Lakes. They are being built partly because of the need of hospital apparatus on the grain-growing area, partly because of the advisability of having some reserve storage for times of emergency, and partly because of the necessity of providing for the Hudson Bay and Panama Canal routes in a way that will give those routes a fair trial. The enormous quantity of grain grown in Western Canada, the difficulty of shipping it all by the Eastern route, a difficulty enhanced by the shortness of the period of navigation and the long rail haul from the grain fields to the Atlantic, these conditions have led to the hope, practically universal in the West, that the opening of the Panama Canal will be an immense gain to the grain growers of Alberta, and the opening of the Hudson Bay route to grain growers of Saskatchewan. The government, by the construction of the five elevators named, is doing all that can be done, and more than some consider should be done, to make the new routes successful.

SUCCESSFUL FARM BOYS

The result of the essay-writing competition in connection with the second annual Farm Boys' Club of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition is now announced. The club was composed of one hundred boys, selected by competitive test from among the most intelligent of the youths on Manitoba farms and brought to the exhibition as its guests and at the joint expense of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Exhibition Association.

On his return home, each member of the club was expected to write an account of his visit under the heading: "What I Saw and Learned at the Exhibition." As may be inferred, the task of reading and sifting these compositions and deciding upon the best was no light one, and it has just been concluded. The following are the prize winners: 1, Wilhelm Kristjanson, Otto, Man.; 2, D. H. Fair, Ochre River, Man.; 3, O. S. Thornsteinn, Westbourne, Man.; 4, Donald M. Frantz, Starbuck, Man.; 5, Victor Warner, St. Lazare, Man.

Cash prizes ranging from \$15 to \$5 were awarded the successful contestants.

An interesting phase of the competition is presented in the fact that the name of the winner of the first prize indicates that he is of foreign descent, while those of two of the other four winning essayists show that their ancestors were not always subjects of Great Britain,—evidence that the people coming to the free land of Canada are quick to realize and to take advantage of the opportunities for acquiring knowledge open to them under the British flag.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

In spite of the war, and prophecies of hard times, preparations are going steadily on at the Manitoba Agricultural College for the reception of a larger body of students than ever before. It is comforting that there is evidence of prosperity and confidence in the future, found in the fact that applications for the courses in Agriculture and Home Economics continue to pour steadily in from the young men and young women from all parts of Manitoba. So far from there being a falling off in attendance this year, there is every evidence, especially in the Home Economics section, that this year's enrolment will be in excess of last year's. Applications for the various Home Economics courses are, at present, nearly fifty per cent. in excess of those received at the college at this time last year.

Beautiful British Columbia

There is a saying that the road to a man's heart is thru his stomach. Just how true this is, is a matter for discussion, but an adaption of this saying, such as the high road to success in publicity advertising is thru the senses of sight and smell, could very fittingly be applied to the exhibit of the Department of Agriculture of the Government of British Columbia, which was such a noticeable feature of the large fairs this summer. Truly the sight of so much splendid fruit so tastefully arranged made many of the treeless prairie dwellers' mouths water, and certainly must have awakened in them a more than passing interest in and longing for a country so blessed.

The exhibit contained fresh fruit from all of the fruit producing districts, cherries, early peaches, blackberries, raspberries, red and black currants, vegetables, such as tomatoes, celery, cucumbers, early potatoes and many others; cases of splendid apples which had been kept perfectly in cold storage, and bottled fruits not in season, such as strawberries, blue-berries, plums, etc., each bottle of fruit being in quality,

shape and size a very choice specimen.

Flanking this central feature were displays of timber, featuring particularly British Columbia fir veneer for interior work, doors and mouldings, specimens of minerals from working mines, an interesting series of pictures showing the steps thru which a shingle goes from the tree in the forest to the finished product, and a very fine collection of food fishes. The exhibit showed that British Columbia is suitable to mixed farming, fruit growing, vegetable growing, poultry raising, dairying, stock raising and truck gardening. Agriculturally it is at the threshold of a great future. It has the last great stand of Douglas fir, red cedar, spruce and hemlock timber. Its mines of coal, gold, silver, lead and copper steadily increase their output. It is the centre of the halibut, salmon and herring fisheries. It holds untold and unlimited pleasures for the nature lover, the sportsman and the artist, and scenically, from the photographs lavishly displayed in the exhibit, the country in beauty and grandeur must be seen to be adequately appreciated.



The British Columbia Exhibit

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 7th, 1914

ARE TARIFF INCREASES PLANNED?

The Toronto News agrees with The Grain Growers' Guide that the war will teach the Canadians, (1) "that land speculation is a curse, and the land speculator a parasite," (2) "that economy should be practised in times of prosperity as well as in times of stringency." But The News does not agree with The Guide in our statement (3) "that the tariff is not only an unjust but also a most uncertain means of raising national revenues." On this point The News says:—

"As to the tariff, the arguments of The Guide will not impress the country. Now, if ever, we must raise money by fiscal duties. No one believes that even the farmers of the West are ready for direct taxation. To reduce duties now would only be to flood the whole country with American manufactures and to throw tens of thousands of operatives out of employment. The war, land trading, stock gambling and private and public extravagance have created a serious situation. To abolish the tariff would be simply to bring general collapse and ruin. The Guide either does not think, or is trifling with the intelligence of the people."

The News specializes in general statements and can never be induced to get down to rock bottom facts. During the past year The News is well aware that the customs tariff produced \$20,000,000 less than in the previous year, which was not sufficient to meet the needs of the Government. At the present time The News is engaged in a campaign along with other Canadian newspapers to encourage the Canadian people to patronize Canadian made goods, in a commendable effort to keep our factories in operation and give employment to the immense number of unemployed in our cities. During war time and financial stringency imports will naturally continue to decrease and if the "Made-in-Canada" campaign is effective the decrease will be very great, which means that the tariff revenues will fall very much lower. How then is the Dominion Government going to secure the revenue which is absolutely necessary? The News says: "Now, if ever, we must raise money by fiscal duties." Does this mean that our national crisis is to be seized upon by the Government and the manufacturers to increase tariff duties and thus increase the burdens on the backs of the Canadian people? We would ask The News to give serious consideration to this matter and let us know whether it proposes to have the tariff increased or what other means it has of increasing the revenue.

WHERE RECIPROCITY WOULD HELP

The thousands of fruit and vegetable growers in Canada who are this year unable to dispose of their crops at living prices should not forget that in 1911 they voted against the Reciprocity Agreement which would have opened the American market to their products. It is very true that the war has curtailed the European market very greatly, but it is also evident that even in normal years the freedom of the American market would be a great boon to them as it would be also to the Western grain growers. Those who are encouraging farmers everywhere to increase their production should remember that the huge crops in normal years brought little or no profit to the producer because of an insufficient market. The defeat of the Reciprocity Agreement brought about the chief result which those who opposed it desired, namely, a change in Government. Now that that change has been effected the Dominion Government would be acting decidedly in the interest of the Canadian farmers to accept the Reciprocity Agreement still standing on the American statute books and open the American markets to the surplus of Canadian farm products.

A QUESTION FOR PARENTS

It is only within the last few years that agriculture has been given the recognition amongst the professions which it justly deserves as the food producing industry. Not long since, by common consent, it was considered that anyone could settle on a piece of land, break it up, seed it and reap a crop and that farming consisted merely of continuing this simple procedure ad infinitum. The virgin fertility of the Western prairies gave credence to this idea for a certain length of time, until gradually crop yields began to decrease, the land became hard to handle—some would blow away each spring—and frequently only the barest crops could be raised. An enquiry as to the reason for this state of affairs led to the establishment of experimental stations and later on, as the need for more complete instruction increased, agricultural colleges and high schools were created. With the ever increasing educational facilities which present day civilization has to offer, a higher state of efficiency is being constantly demanded of the individual in order that he may successfully compete with his fellow men and so it is with the farmer of today. In order to be successful, his business demands that marketing problems must be dealt with, that the cost of producing his output must be definitely known and that in order to successfully compete with other manufacturers he must make the utmost use of the resources at his disposal. To do this, then, maximum crops must be raised, large milk yields must be obtained, only those steers must be selected and kept for feeding which will give a high dressing percentage and make the maximum gains on the feed supplied. All these things and more must be thoroughly enquired into before the farmer can expect to profitably compete as a manufacturer in the markets of the world. How, then, may this information be obtained? The farmer himself can take advantage of the opportunities offered by the activities of the several departments of agriculture by attending short courses, reading agricultural literature and discussing farming problems thru the medium of the various farm journals. But after all, the prosperity of a nation depends upon its rising generation and it is the boys and girls of today who must be looked to to make use of the knowledge which has been gained thru years of experiment. In the course of a few weeks the agricultural colleges and schools in every Western province will commence fall work. Crops in many parts have been quite light and the upheaval in Europe, which so closely concerns every British subject, is a very disturbing factor, but in the present crisis the future must not be overlooked. The boy of today will be the farmer of tomorrow. The world demands increased efficiency from every individual if success is to be obtained. Education, together with the individuality and determination to succeed spell success. The two latter assets are inherent qualities in the individual over which little or no influence can be brought to bear, but the extent and value of the former depend directly upon the parents' realization of their responsibility. The question which the farmer must ask himself today is not "How much will it cost to send the boy or girl to college," but "Can I afford to lessen my children's chance of success in life merely because just at present crops are bad, the war is on and I can't afford to invest between a hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars for the permanent benefit of the children." These are the questions which must be faced and if the right decision is made, the capacity of our agricultural institutions will be taxed to their utmost this fall.

CANADA'S ENEMIES

While Canada is sending soldiers abroad to fight a foreign foe, it is unquestionably true that the worst enemies with which we have to contend are to be found right here in our own country. The worst enemies of Canada and the Empire are those who are taking advantage of present conditions and are selfishly seeking to fill their own pockets regardless of the ruin they are bringing upon others or the stagnation in industry which they are causing. Among the worst sinners in this respect are some of the mortgage companies doing business in Western Canada, who are endeavoring to force farmers and others to pay increased and extortionate rates of interest. In the Manitoba Legislature two weeks ago letters were produced from two loan companies, notifying borrowers whose payments were falling due that if the loans were renewed or payments allowed to stand over, a higher rate of interest would be charged. One company did not state the exact rate of interest they would require, but gave notice that it would be more than 8 per cent., while the second company demanded 12 per cent. for arrears on an agreement of sale. At the time these letters were written the moratorium bill had not been passed and if it were not for the temporary protection given by that law, the mortgagees would have had the alternative of paying the exorbitant rates of interest demanded or having their property seized and sold at a time when land cannot be disposed of at anything like its market value. All mortgage companies and all private money lenders are not so greedy and grasping as this, but it is unfortunately the fact that whenever times are hard and farmers and small house owners are in difficulties, many of these mortgage companies become most severe. Great hardship is often caused by the provision usually incorporated in mortgages and agreements of sale that whenever any payment of either principal or interest is unpaid, the whole amount of the mortgage or agreement becomes due and the property may be sold or foreclosed upon. Almost every section of the West can supply cases where hard-working men in a period of adversity have lost their homes and their farms and been turned adrift, penniless, because their crop has been a failure and the mortgage company has insisted on getting its money. It frequently happens that mortgage sales held under these conditions fail to realize sufficient to pay the amount due, with heavy legal expenses added, and that the property has consequently passed into the hands of the mortgage company and held until, with an improvement in conditions, it can be sold at a large profit. The mortgage company, or the money lender of any kind, that takes advantage of the conditions created by the war to fatten its own dividend by extortion or foreclosure should not only be exposed, but it should be driven out of business. These are the enemies that Canada has most reason to fear.

ROCKEFELLER AS FRIEND OF LABOR

If the New York American is correctly informed, John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, is about to appear in the new role of the friend of labor. Mr. Rockefeller has during his whole life acquired an average of considerably more than \$1,000,000 a year over and above his living expenses and philanthropic contributions, and since all wealth is produced by labor it naturally follows that Mr. Rockefeller's millions have been made for him by the labor of others. Mr. Rockefeller, however, has merely taken advantage

of laws and conditions enacted and created by other people just as ninety-nine out of every hundred of his critics would have done if they had had the opportunity and the ability. He realizes, we have no doubt, that the laws and conditions which have made his position and the position of the workers who have produced his wealth possible are unjust and not for the general welfare. Realizing this he is now anxious that the condition of labor should be improved, and the Rockefeller Foundation, which he has endowed with \$100,000,000, is about to conduct a far reaching inquiry with this end in view. As the chief investigator the Rockefeller Foundation has selected a well known Canadian, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was minister of labor at Ottawa from 1909 to 1911 having previously been deputy minister of the same department for a number of years. Mr. King is universally conceded to have been a greater success as deputy minister than as a member of parliament and head of his department. Before entering politics he acted as royal commissioner in the investigation of a number of trade disputes. On all occasions he showed a strong sympathy for labor and he was brilliantly successful in securing settlements acceptable by both parties. We trust that Mr. King has not been spoiled by his participation in practical politics and that his sympathy for the workers, combined with unlimited resources and opportunity now to be placed at his disposal, will enable him to do magnificent service to humanity. He will be successful only in so far as he assists in discovering and demonstrating a means of bringing about conditions under which the worker will be rewarded by the full product of his labor. When that ideal condition exists there will be no millionaires and no paupers, no idle rich and no idle poor.

USE CANADIAN APPLES

The outbreak of the war and the consequent disruption of the European market is having a serious affect upon the apple growers in Canada. The apple crop in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia has been heavy and without the ordinary demand from Europe there is considerable difficulty in disposing of the crop. Prices have already fallen lower than has ever been known in Western Canada. The Dominion Government has decided to assist in this crisis by an advertising campaign urging the Canadian public to purchase only Canadian grown apples, and, as prices are lower than ordinarily, to use as many of them as possible. Winter apples of finest quality are now being quoted in carlots delivered at local shipping points thruout the Prairies at \$4.00 per barrel, and in some cases even less. The freight rate from Nova Scotia to Winnipeg is \$1.23 per barrel and from Ontario to Winnipeg 90 cents per barrel. The barrel itself will cost from 25 to 30 cents, and there will be the additional freight from Winnipeg to the point of delivery, varying from 10 to 75 cents per barrel, so that it will readily be seen that after a farmer picks and packs his apples, or has them packed in his co-operative warehouse and pays the selling expenses, there is very little left for him from the fruit, and it has even been stated that in Ontario some of the apples will not be picked. Fortunately the organized farmers are handling apples direct from the growers, so that the profits of the middlemen are eliminated. It would pay the housewives in our Western farms to put away a good quantity of apples for winter use. They are easily preserved, either with or without sugar, and form one of the most wholesome foods that can be eaten, and this year will be much cheaper than most other foods. A great deal

of government advertising is not devoted to useful purposes, but in this case it is a commendable action and we hope that it will prove effective.

SIR JAMES WHITNEY

Sir James P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, who died on September 25, was a type of politician, unfortunately too rare in Canada today, who commanded the admiration of his friends and the respect of his opponents. Sir James was a reactionary, an autocrat, and The Guide, being progressive and democratic, did not always agree with his policies. It was not necessary, however, to share Premier Whitney's opinions on the question of taxation, for instance, to recognize in him a man of fearless, rugged honesty, an able administrator, and one who was sincerely devoted to the interests of his province and of his country. His bitterest political opponent never attempted to connect his name with scandal, and he refused to use his power either for the profit of his friends or the advantage of his political party. It is said that delegations that waited upon him asking for some local improvement as a condition of support at an approaching election were indignantly rebuked and made to realize the fact that they were virtually offering to sell their votes. It is to the honor of Sir James Whitney that so far as material things are concerned, he died a poor man, but he was rich in the affection and respect of the people. Canada needs more public men of his sterling character.

Seed grain will be in great demand during the coming winter, and farmers who have grain suitable for seeding purposes will be able to sell all they have at good prices.

DISINTERESTED ADVISERS



MONEY IS A HARD THING TO KEEP

Steers That Come Back

A Stunted Animal Makes Great Gains in a Few Months

By VINTON V. DETWILER
In "The Country Gentleman"

If you were to buy a bunch of stunted, more than half-starved cattle and were to feed them well, do you know whether or not they would make a profitable growth? When Smith brings home a car of thin, forlorn-looking range cattle from the city market, Neighbor Jones hangs over the fence and tells him that native cattle with well-sprung ribs and lots of middle are the only paying investment. Such scarecrows as those Smith has, Jones insists, will absorb any quantity of grain that a man can shovel to them and will continue to look like empty bran sacks.

But is this true? Isn't it a fact that such cattle will eat less grain and make more rapid gains for the first few months than will animals that have always had excellent care? Before you answer these questions you should study carefully the results of the nutrition experiment that the Kansas State Agricultural College has been carrying on for the last four years.

Three groups of calves were entered in the experiment four years ago. These calves were all very nearly the same in development and breeding, being just at weaning age when they were placed on the experimental feed. The calves in all three groups were fed the same ration, but in different quantities. Group 1 was kept on full feed from the start. The calves in Group 2 were fed just enough the first year to maintain a

constant weight, and were then put on full feed. The calves in Group 3 were kept on a maintenance ration for two years and were then placed on full feed.

The Grain Ration

The grain ration used for all these calves were composed of corn sixty per cent., oats thirty per cent. and oil meal ten per cent. Alfalfa hay was fed with the grain at the rate of four pounds of hay for every ten pounds of grain.

The accompanying illustrations are of representative calves from these three groups. Calf Number 4 is an average product of the full-fed-from-the-start method; Number 3 is a very good example of what happened to the calves that were stunted for one year and were then given an abundance to eat; while calf Number 8 shows the effect of two years of very restricted feeding, followed by two years of eating from a full trough.

The calf that was given all the feed it wanted made the excellent development that one would expect. The first year it made an average gain of more than a pound and a half a day; the second year the rate of gain was a little less than a pound and a half a day; the third year the gain dropped down to a pound a day; and at the end of the fourth year almost no gain was being made. At the end of the fourth year steer Number 4 weighed almost a ton.

Calf Number 3 made very rapid gains when it was put on full feed, after being held on a maintenance ration for one year. In the first five months it gained 459 pounds. During the same five months the calf that had been full fed from the start gained only 240 pounds. After this first spurt the gains made by steer Number 3 came down to normal.

The year following the five months in which it gained almost three pounds a day the gain was a pound and a quarter daily. This was just about the same gain as was being made by the steer that had always been full fed. At the end of the fourth year of feeding, steer Number 3 weighed about 350 pounds less than steer Number 4, but was still making gains of about half a pound a day, while Number 4 was adding very little weight.

What the Tapeline Shows

A gain of almost two pounds and a half a day was made by steer Number 8 for the first five months after being put on full feed. This is the steer that was kept on a maintenance ration for two years. At the time it was placed on full feed it weighed 1,097 pounds less than the animal of the same age that had always eaten freely.

This steer was stunted too long to be able to come back as did steer Number 3. Its digestion became deranged at the end of the first five months of plenty and it lost its appetite. At the end of the fourth year of the experiment, after it had been on full feed for two years, it was a fair-looking little steer of almost 900 pounds; but it was making less than half a pound of gain a day and was taking but little interest in its feed.

President H. J. Waters, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, says it is true that steers that have been fed sparingly for some time will make more rapid and more economical gains when placed on

full feed than will steers that have always been liberally provided with feed. If the stunting period has not been continued too long the animal will become as large as it would have been if it had not been stunted, but he points out that it will not be the same type of steer it would have been without the stunting.

A steer that has been stunted for any considerable period will have narrower hips and lighter hind quarters, heavier shoulders and flatter ribs than it would have had otherwise. These characteristics show plainly even after the animal is finished for market.

Every thirty days measurements were taken to show what sort of growth the steers in this experiment were making. During the two years that steer Number 8 was kept on a maintenance ration it gained one inch in width of hips for every three inches it gained in height. In this same time steer Number 4, which always had been liberally fed, gained two inches in width of hips for every three inches gained in height.

Of course, during the two years of full feeding that steer Number 8 enjoyed later, it was able to regain a part of the retarded width development; but even after it was fat it was slender when compared with the mountain of flesh into which its more fortunate brother had developed.

Reversion to Type

"Sparse feeding causes the animal to revert toward the unimproved type," said President Waters in discussing this experiment. "All of our domestic animals have been highly specialized. Reversion is but another expression of the adaptation of an animal to its surroundings. It must either adapt itself to its environment or perish. If the food supply is insufficient to maintain the size, the stature must be reduced to correspond to the food supply. A highly developed race of beef animals, if put on the range, with an intermittent and inadequate food supply, will revert toward the ancestral type much more rapidly than will the same race under conditions of ample nourishment.

"The ancestral type," he continued, "toward which reversion will carry the improved beef animal is narrow chested, thin, narrow hipped, long legged and sloping crouped. The observing stockman has for many years insisted that the best-bred beef animal would, in a few generations under range conditions, take on what is commonly known as the 'sunfish' type, or an approximation to the ancestral type just described."

Tho the authorities at the Kansas State Agricultural College insist that stunting makes an animal revert toward the original type, they do not believe that the practice of roughing thru the winter cattle that are to be sold on the market for beef is to be too hastily condemned. It is true that steers receiving such treatment will not make so good development as they would have made with better care, but circumstances are sometimes such as to make this method advisable.

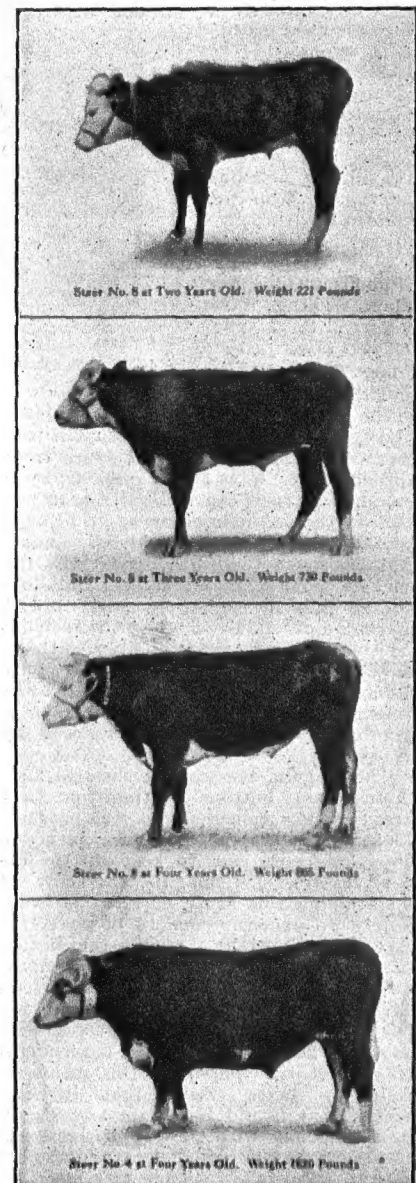
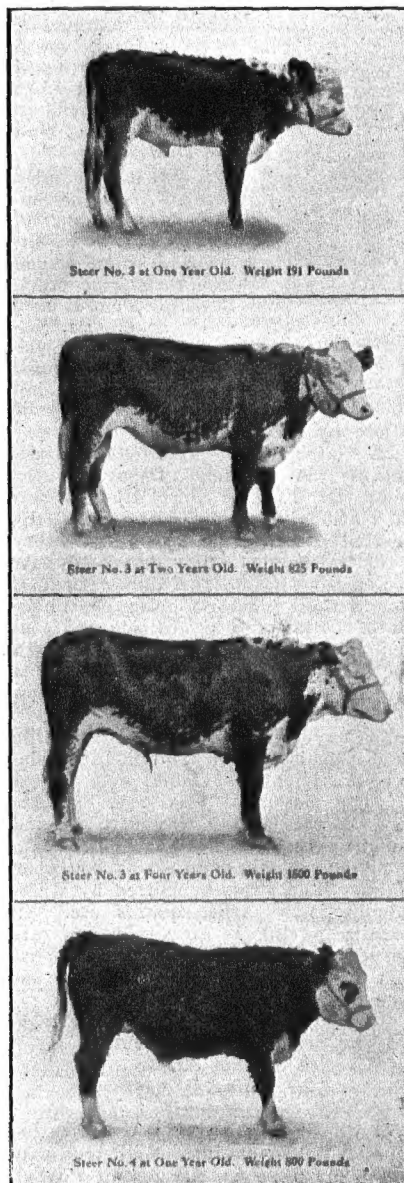
The feeder who is following this plan knows that he is stunting his stock; but he also knows that when they are put on cheap, excellent feed in the spring they will make rapid and economical gains. In

fact the gains will be more rapid and more economical than they would have been had the steers been fed heavily during the winter. Of course, the good stockman will never stunt his breeding stock if he can avoid it; and it is only the occasional, unusual year that finds him without at least an abundance of rough feed for the steers he is growing for market. When the lean year comes, however, he knows that it is not necessary to sacrifice his stock; they can weather thru a few hard months and then make good gains and a profit for him.

Does it pay to buy lean, hungry-eyed cattle on the city market, give them a six-months' course in hearty eating and ship them back to market? Many Western cattle feeders are doing this every year and are making money. It proves profitable because of the remarkable fact brought out by the nutrition experiment at the Kansas college—that a stunted animal makes phenomenal gains for the first few months after being placed on full feed.

Feeder Characteristics

Steers to be profitable feeders must have a wide strong back and large heart girth. They must have a strong frame and plenty of room for the vital organs,—a weak constitutioned animal could not stand a heavy feeding season,—a wide head and muzzle, short legs, heavy hind quarters and full arched spring of rib. An ideal animal should have a square set, deep blocky, almost rectangular, appearance due to its short legs and the general width and depth of frame.



The Mail Bag

EQUALITY OF NATURAL OPPORTUNITY

Editor, Guide:—Talk about war. Talk about the scarcity of money, or talk about dear money. Would it not be well to learn first that our trouble comes from dear land rather than dear money or the scarcity of money. I am pleased to notice so many good men taking up the question of getting land for the people to work on some conditions. That is one good thing, it appears, that the war has brought about. It has taught men to think more seriously of conditions that exist. If it had not been for the present war they would not probably have taken such action and shown conclusively that what we need is equality of natural opportunity. Would it not be better to have cheap land and lots of land? Why should land be scarce when there is so much land not in use? Why should land be scarce when there is so much land idle? Can there be any person so shortsighted that they really do not see the reason why land is so scarce and at the same time so much land lying idle not in use in so far as the great plain people are concerned. Well, we all know that such is the case, and we all know that idle land does not mean progress, and we all know that while we have so much idle land we are bound to have a very large landless mass, which is an unhealthy state of affairs for any country to exist under. What is the cause? The cause is not hard to find. It is all because of opportunity given under existing conditions which enables a class to gobble up the land. These conditions arise from our taxing system, the present means of collecting the revenue to finance the demands of government, federal, provincial and municipal, which is mostly collected by an invisible means, that is, what is called the invisible tax, which is the most diabolical way of skinning the public right before their eyes, and they do not see it. Here is where and how the iniquitous system gets its work in. For instance, take a farmer, or a laborer, or a business man who purchases \$1,000 worth of goods in a year, he gets about \$700 worth of goods and he pays about \$300 in taxes. Some call this revenue, but it is taxes just the same, and some say that this amount goes to the public treasury, but does it? All that goes to the public treasury is the portion of that purchase that comes from abroad. If he buys 50 per cent. from abroad, say \$500 worth, he will then put \$150 in the public treasury, and if he buys another \$500 worth from our home manufacturers then \$150 goes into the pockets of the manufacturers, and does not go into the public treasury, and it makes no difference whether it is machinery, vehicles or tools to labor with or the clothing for the rich or poor, the only difference being, as facts show, that the class of goods purchased by the poor is heavier taxed than that purchased by the rich.

Then, again, see what it costs to keep those brass buttons in position. For every dollar collected by this means, 75 cents reaches the public treasury and about 25 cents goes to keep up the expensive system. Imagine the cost of maintaining this army of brass buttons. Surely an expensive means of collecting taxes, to say nothing about the temptation that arises in the opportunity of getting away with graft, for there is no man feels that this is a fair means of taxing the people, and if a man can get away with anything he does not think it is dishonest to do so, and as long as this means of collecting taxes exists, that invisible means that is not fair from any standpoint we may wish to view it, land will be dear and land will be scarce in so far as the great plain people is concerned.

All because of inequality of natural opportunity, caused by this invisible taxing system.

The remedy: Abolish all invisible tax and give us a visible tax by collecting all taxes from the selling price of the land. Then we will know to a cent what amount of taxes we are paying. All that is necessary to bring the change about is absolute free trade, and then assess the land right up to its selling value, then strike the rate of so many mills on the dollar. This will increase the present tax on land and city lots to such an extent that by this means we will tax the man that holds land or city lots out of use clean out of the business of monopolization of land and speculation in land. Such men will have to go. Then the price of land will come down and become plentiful for those who will like to use it. Then every honest man possessing energy, even if he has no means, will be encouraged to make an honest effort to get a piece of land whereby he may employ himself, and not have to depend on somebody to buy his labor just when it suits the man who buys labor. The man that must live by selling his labor has no claim by rights on the man that buys labor. As labor is a purchasable commodity, the purchaser has the best of the deal as a rule, for the reason that he can live without the labor if he cannot get it on terms to suit him, but the man who must live by selling his labor has no choice under present conditions. He is compelled to sell his labor or starve. If he is unable to labor then he has nothing to sell and becomes a charge on charity.

lator and land monopolist will soon let go his idle land. By this means we will remove the dog from the manger and the hog from the trough, and we will then get equality in natural opportunity. Surely no man will claim that we have equality of natural opportunity under present conditions, and surely no man would deny us equality of natural opportunity, for without equality of natural opportunity we cannot have justice.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

FARMERS WANT MORATORIUM

Editor, Guide:—As I am a member of the Grain Growers' Association in this district I would like to write a few lines to this paper with regard to the moratorium. I have been talking to quite a number of the farmers in this district and they are all looking forward to seeing such a measure passed in the House, which will mean a great help to them and to the country at large in another year's time. Regarding the crops, some men are writing in different papers, both in the East and West, for the farmer to grow all the wheat he can next year, but if the moratorium does not pass there will not be the grain grown that there is this year, as people are going to be put to the wall by the machine companies, mortgage companies and other concerns, and then who is going to farm this country? Is it these men who go around with white collars? No. How many of them would know how to go about farming? Or is the government going to crowd the country with foreigners, supply



FIRST PRIZE FOUR HORSE TEAM AT CALGARY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
Owned by D. Thornburn

Now, it is not charity we should have in such cases. It is justice we should have, and justice we never will have under the present land policy and present means of collecting taxes.

The greatest cause of war, that exists is inequality of natural opportunity. Give every man equality in natural opportunity and war will vanish to a great extent, or the thoughts of war. For, after all, is it not the desire for more territory that causes nations to war? The powerful will take from the weak, and is it not so with the people. The strong financially will gobble up land and will make the weak financially pay tribute to the man who holds the land. Is it not true that such conditions should be stopped? The land by right belongs to the people, and does not by right belong to any class of people. Anything that man produces belongs to the man who produced it, but man did not produce land, and all the right any man has to land is sufficient land for his use, to the extent that the amount he desires to hold does not mean infringement on the rights of another. Therefore, cheap land means plenty of land. There is plenty of land for all and some to spare, if no man held more than was necessary for his use; but the amount he will hold under cultivation must not mean the trespassing on the rights of others. Then collect all taxes from land, that will mean a heavier tax on land, and collect no taxes from anything else, and the land specu-

lators with seed like they did before and then go around and pay big salaries for weed inspectors? I tell you the papers are telling us of the big war in Europe, but the farmers of this Western country have war the year round and quite a battle it is, and if those white collared men were in the shoes of the farmers they would not last very long. We could tell you thousands of cases that are going on around these parts of farmers losing their farms, horses, cattle and everything they have, and a good many of them who would pay all these bills if they had a show. Some have lost crops, others are hailed out and almost buried themselves, but it won't be long now I suppose.

BORDEN GRAIN GROWER.
Borden, Sask., Sept. 17, 1914.

LAND VALUE IN SOUTH AMERICA

A reader and friend of The Guide who has for some years resided at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in reply to a request for a contribution dealing with progressive legislation in South America writes a most interesting letter, from which the following is an extract:

Editor, Guide:—As a matter of fact history is being made at too many points down here, to be capable of clear presentation to friends at a distance. Let me give you just a few items.

1. Decree of the President of the Rio

Grande de Sol Brazil liberating buildings, crops, cattle, etc., from taxes thru-out that State.

2. The bill of the Paraguayan government doing the same over the whole of that Republic, with the addition of cumulative taxation on large estates. The bill is now in last stages of discussion. It has provoked a tremendous row among the foreign land speculating corporations interested in Paraguay.

3. The bill brought in last March by the Uruguayan government releasing buildings and improvements from the property tax and spreading said tax over unimproved land values. The Finance Committee in an admirable report has just unanimously approved of the measure. It does not affect the whole country, but only what is called the Department of Montevideo, population 500,000. But the government promises to extend the measure to the rest of the country as fast as the valuation, now proceeding, is complete in each department. I sent you a copy of the President's message introducing the bill. I have the honor of knowing the principal movers in this reform. They are out and out Single Taxers. The bill will soon become law, being a government measure. Of course the land monopolists are raising a big row, but they have no popular sympathy and are easily beaten in argument.

4. The government of Cordova (one of Argentine's important provinces) has recently decreed the valuation of the land of the province, with the exemption of buildings or anything representing the "useful inversion of capital and labor." Dr. Carcano, the governor, if not a single-taxer is very much like one. He and our Single Tax League have exchanged compliments by telegraph over our respective programs. He is probably a candidate to succeed to the presidency of the nation at the next election. An awful row is going on amongst the big land speculators.

5. We have founded here an Argentine Single Tax League, of which I sent you a circular. A strong association with some prominent, influential men at the head. Dr. Salvador Barrada, president of the National Athenaeum; Dr. Rudolpho Rivarola, dean of the Faculty of Philosophy of the National University of La Plata; Dr. Alejandro Razo, president of the National Department of Labor; Dr. Enrique Del Valle Iberbercea, National Senator and leader of the Socialist party, whose sweeping victory at the national elections in March last was largely due to the fact of the first item in their platform being the abolition of all taxes on production and consumption, and their substitution by a progressive tax on Land Values—and a long list of other distinguished professional and business men.

We have just started a campaign which promises to be fruitful in legislation—municipal, provincial and national. The mayor of this city, Dr. Anchoveau, goes a long way with us, and brought in a bill before the local council placing a charge of £5,000,000 upon the bare land value benefitted by street widening, new parks, squares, etc. All the city paving is already a separate charge on Land Values. We propose shifting some other taxes on to the same backs.

ROBT. BALMER.

C/o The British Bank of South America, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

He who has never had a calamity befall him is unacquainted with true happiness.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

BACK TO THE LAND

Several public spirited gentlemen have arisen with the war who are advocating a return to the land as a cure-all for the present question of unemployment.

Our cities, they point out, have a great number of carpenters, masons, insurance, loan, real estate and office men generally who are out of work. All around us there are thousands of acres of untilled land. Bring the two together and Presto, the question is solved and the land immediately begins to flow with milk and honey.

It is obvious that many of these back-to-the-land enthusiasts have never been nearer to a real Western farm than the road allowance or they would see the absurdity of this suggestion. While the return to the land of a large proportion of the population is certainly the solution of many of our vexed social problems it is not the remedy to be applied to the immediate question of unemployment.

The West does need more men on the land. The Grain Growers' Guide has been advocating this readjustment for years and has been working to bring about economic conditions that will make farming in this country as pleasant and profitable as it ought to be. Our pressing need, however, is for trained farmers and it will serve no purpose to turn these poor fellows out into our country districts with their families to struggle thru years of misery and failure as a result of their lack of equipment for their work.

One thing that is the matter with many of our farming communities today is the energy of immigration officials in persuading untrained city-bred people to come out here from the old country and engage in agriculture. The possible ignorance of such people of the simplest farming operations is almost inconceivable to a person who has been raised on a farm and the only marvel is that many of them struggle along as well as they do in the face of such a great handicap of ignorance.

Farming is a profession and only a well-trained efficient farmer can make it pay in the face of the heavy tariff burdens imposed on the Western farmer. Now no man can become an efficient agriculturalist without having spent at least a year or two in training under a practical farmer. What then is to become of these untrained inexperienced tradesmen and professional men dumped out promiscuously on the prairie?

In the second place for farming, like all other professions, to be successful one needs to have a natural aptitude for the work. Every man cannot be a farmer any more than every man can be an engineer, and to make a poor farmer out of an expert stone mason is as wasteful as to make a bad physician out of a good farmer. It is absurd to assume that all the unemployed men in Winnipeg are potential farmers. They are nothing of the sort. Many of them, while good employees, will be found to be utterly lacking in the organizing and directing ability and the resourcefulness indispensable to the successful cultivation of land.

The third objection to starting all these men in to till the soil is the enormous cost of equipment. If they are sent out to homesteads they must have a shack, a yoke of oxen, a plow, a set of harrows, a binder and a wagon. If they undertake stock raising proximity to market and the initial cost of the stock will have to be taken into consideration.

There has been some suggestion of starting them on five-acre plots in the vicinity of the city, borrowed for that purpose, to raise vegetables and pigs. Picture to yourself the slump that would occur in the vegetable market if even eighty of these men went in for market gardening and succeeded, and if they didn't succeed what would become of them?

Against the proposition to use the vacant lots within the city as gardens there is nothing to be said. It is a sane practical idea involving no outlay of equipment and not binding anybody who undertakes it to agriculture as a profession. It is not, of course, offered as a solution of the unemployed problem.

The very laudable object of these back-to-the-land folk is to save these unemployed men the indignity of accepting charity, but if their plan is carried out we will have scores of them clamoring for assistance before two years are past. They will only postpone the date of their dependency.

What Manitoba needed was the re-opening of public works, giving the employment, for which he is trained, to the bricklayer and the stone mason. It needs also certain of the big business institutions to withdraw their subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund and reengage their discharged employees, and get after some of the new business that our friends on the other side of the international boundary line have been so quick to seize upon, and finally, it needs the general public to take its part in restoring business confidence. It is Canada's opportunity if she would only stop wringing her hands and get busy.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

AGREES WITH MRS. NICOLAEFF

Dear Miss Beynon:—I enjoyed Mary Nicolaeff's letter, published on the page of September 16, especially the last paragraph. I agree with her that this Clifton Branch of the N.B.W.I. program is conservative for these progressive and alarming times. I think when women only have a meeting once a month they should make the most of their oppor-

real authority by which she can speak and be heard and felt, and prevent the breaking and wounding, prevent infant mortality, prevent crime, prevent child labor in sweat shops, encourage and help education, give the glad hand to the foreigner and his children, of whom Ralph Connor says: "It would be our wisdom to grip these people to us with living hooks of justice and charity till all lines of national cleavage disappear, and in the entity of our Canadian national life and in the unity of our world-wide empire, we fuse into a people who's strength will endure the slow shock of time, for the honor of our name, for the good of mankind and for the glory of almighty God."

Good legislation can thin out social workers as they would not be needed. Anyway, their work is only a drop in the ocean, because they lack the real authority to prevent wounds and breaks. Thru knowledge disease is being prevented and stamped out to a tremendous extent and just as much could crime and poverty be stamped out, thru good legislation. And for women's institutes to spend their one day a month discussing jams and jellies is for "Nero to be fiddling while Rome is burning." The same can be said of Grain Growers' Associations that are not active.

We have an association here of nearly forty members. We, too, have regular meetings once a month and have had some

Never say that you desire "a large can of olive oil." Just as you should always demand the brand and manufacturer's name (which you have learned to be reputable) and not accept a substitute, so you should state that you wish a "quart bottle" of such-and-such olive oil, a "pint of" so-and-so's grape juice, etc.

It may surprise you to know that the law requires that you receive "heap" measure of potatoes, or other dry vegetables. Not only must the measure be full to the brim, but it must be shaped up like a cone to the centre.

Butchers weigh the meat and charge you for every particle of it. Then they offer to trim it, and in doing so, take off considerable of what belongs to you. You have paid so much a pound for a steak. He keeps these trimmings and afterwards sells them for perhaps one-fourth as much per pound. You should insist on having the trimmings put in your package, not necessarily because you can find a use for them, but because in weighing the meat, you must weigh them with it, or you cannot be certain that you have received the amount for which you paid. If you should claim that the meat was underweight, the butcher would tell you that the difference was in the trimmings, and there would be no way to prove it, if you really had been cheated. There are uses to which you can put these, if you are economical. Fat makes lard; bones are used in soup, etc.

You must learn to read scales properly, if you are to begin a short-weight reform. Most people are careless in looking at the ounces, and merely regard the pounds and quarter pounds. One of the greatest weaknesses which a housekeeper can display is to ask for "about two pounds of veal." The butcher should say to you: "This weighs so many pounds and ounces," instead of, "This will be so many cents."

Look sharply and see that the merchant does not rest his hands upon the scales, for this will make the food weigh heavily. He should not touch the end of the leg of lamb, which projects out from the scale.

A dishonest butcher can rest his knife-point upon the platform of the scale, thus putting on extra pressure so slyly that it will not be noticed by the unsuspecting customer.

Of course, the whole subject of weights and measures depends upon the way you do your marketing. If you telephone your orders, you can never be sure of getting the amount you pay for, unless you are very conscientious about using your own kitchen scales as soon as the food is delivered at your door.

Don't allow the merchant to weigh the wooden butter dish with the butter, or the box of candy with the sweets, or you will be paying for wood and tin and pasteboard.

Do not buy extravagant fancy-package goods, if you can get perfectly sanitary wrapped articles.

Avoid asking for "ten cents' worth," a "jar," a "bag," etc.

Buy in as large quantities as possible.

Do not buy the cheapest thing, unless you are certain that it is the full amount that it is supposed to be.

Don't gossip with your grocer while he is dealing out your goods, so that he can carelessly handle the packages, and give you short measure.

Don't be a moral coward. The merchant respects you for knowledge and insistence upon full weight.

Weigh your package goods, and determine whether you prefer it to the quantity you could get for the same money in bulk, assuming, of course, that the bulk crackers, sugar, etc., are cleanly and carefully wrapped.

Have your ice weighed at the moment when you buy it.

Do not be afraid to report the case of any flagrant dishonesty, and aid the city in prosecuting it.

Sin has many tools, but a lie is a handle which fits them all.



BACK TO BARBARISM

From Life

tunity and their discussions should pertain to vital questions.

Newspapers are so helpful along the cooking line and have so many useful suggestions, one can read them at any time, but to get women together in rural districts even once a month means a real effort, and the discussions would, in my humble judgment, be more interesting if the kitchen for once was forgotten. Anyway, "Life is more than meat and the body than raiment." "Life is the Jewel," those other questions and discussions are only pertaining to the box which holds the jewel.

My children came in the other day carrying a half grown rabbit, they were crying and wanted me not to let the men set the dog on it to kill it, as some one had broken its leg with a stone. Well, they held bunny and I bound up the broken leg and we didn't let the dogs get it either, but we took some ridicule. However, I told the children that it was the way with other things, they would find out as they grew older, that a very few were healing and binding up what the great majority, thru indifference and carelessness, selfishness, and sometimes pure sport, were breaking. Women's social work outside the home has been this binding up, but women have had a revelation. A new era is dawning and woman's ideal for her future work is to prevent the breaking in the first place. She is not satisfied with this endless healing and binding. She wants some

pleasant social times. We are rather behind when it comes to real educative work, and to me it is a regret that, after a year's meetings, I feel that we have had, apart from pleasant evenings spent, little that would make us better Canadians and arm us with knowledge and wisdom to combat real forces that are eating at the roots of Canada's national life. However, it seems to suit the majority of the dear people as jams and jellies suit the dear N.B. women.

My judgment may be harsh, but I think "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and the difficulty is that many mistake their hearts for their stomachs, and "out of the abundance of their stomach their mouth speaketh."

However, for Mary Nicolaeff there is a definite work, and I hope she is not confused. Her name is Russian and her letter spells "Progress" and "Western Canada," and I hope the next letter she writes to the page she does not write it in tears as she did this one. "They that go forth weeping and bearing precious seed shall doubtless come again rejoicing and bringing their sheaves with them." How about it?

"A SHEAF."

GOING TO MARKET

The following advice which appears in The Mothers' Magazine was intended primarily for city women, but it has its lessons for country shoppers also.

The Secret of Most Men's Success

New York Writer gives Reasons why regular "Internal Bathing" Braces the Human Will

What is the secret of so much of the indifferent success, such half-hearted lingering upon the ladder to competency that we see on all sides? On the other hand, what is it that carries so many to the goal of success, apparently with the smooth, resistless rush of a six-cylinder motorcar that will not be denied?

Is it because of the presence of some heaven-born spark of genius, some celestial carburetor that is finely adjusted by the Creator in the makeup of some of us, and entirely omitted in others?

Probably the cause is more physical than psychical, at least such is the argument of Walter Griffith, a well known New York writer on Hygiene.

He says: "Day by day, and step by step during the last decade, it has been particularly noticeable to broad observers that American men and women who have a set ambition, and are equipped by Nature with the intelligence to progress toward its accomplishment, are training themselves mentally toward the highest possible efficiency to accomplish results in their chosen works."

The Spirit of Today is to make up your mind just what you want to do and then "specialize" in it. Study every detail of it. Learn both theoretically and practically every phase of it. Train your mind to think in the direction that will be most resultful. Analyze and deduct ably—and success is yours.

All this is mental, however, and the measure of our success depends greatly on how clear, active and keen our brains may be. There is, therefore, a physical condition to be also considered, which is the greatest foe to study, clear thinking and analysis known to science.

It may be a lawyer's ambition to become a great pleader and shine as a trial lawyer, but if on the day an important case is on he is troubled with lassitude, of what use is his study or oratory? His physical condition has so affected his mentality that his pleadings are only half effective. He cannot overcome the physical handicap.

A woman may have an ambition to be known as an exceptional housekeeper, and study, plan and work toward that end, but if she has frequent headaches it is almost, if not quite, impossible for her to keep her interest constantly alive and accomplish her ambition. At least she cannot do so without more effort and suffering than should be necessary.

A man with political ambitions might be well on the road to success, but if, on the eve of a close and important campaign, he were threatened with appendicitis and confined to his bed for three weeks, what a wreck that physical condition would make for a time of all his study, his training and his progress.

A business man or manufacturer may sacrifice all his time and recreation, and train himself to think and act only along such lines as will make him the peer of all his competitors. But if at the time of a momentous trade conference he has a bilious turn, with all its enervating, brain-fagging disability, this very common and comparatively simple physical ailment automatically enfeebles the result of all his years of effort, warps his judgment and weakens his will and his power.

Now, all of these ailments which are here referred to are produced almost invariably from one cause, and that is the accumulation of waste in the lower intestine, for lassitude always precedes biliousness, headaches usually do, and every one knows that biliousness is caused by an inactive liver, made inactive by clogging up the colon. The Appendix is almost a part of the lower intestine, so there can be no doubt as to the cause of Appendicitis being accumulated waste.

You may feel that you are very regular, but no matter how true this may be, unless you are in a class by yourself, you neither

eat the kind of food nor perform the manual labor which are absolutely essential to permit your system to rid itself of all the waste it accumulates without some assistance.

Perhaps no better proof can be given of the importance of cleansing the lower intestine than the operation at Guy's Hospital, London, which our American newspapers have recently noticed very extensively. Sir William Arbuthnot Lane decided, in the case of a child with Tubercular Joint Disease, after examination, on removing all but nine inches of the lower intestine because of its condition. I quote the following from the New York Times: "The result was astonishing. In a week's time the internal organs resumed all their normal functions, and in a few weeks the patient was apparently in perfect health."

This treatment was based on the great Professor Metchnikoff's claim that the number of ills emanating from this source is inconceivable.

As you probably know, this waste is extremely poisonous, and the blood constantly circulating through the colon takes up the poisons by absorption and distributes them throughout the system, weakening us generally and seriously affecting us at whatever may be our weakest point.

If you have ever been ill, no matter what the trouble, you know that whatever else your physician may have given you, he also gave you a laxative; that is because the other treatment would not act while the waste remained. However, and as a matter of fact, if the waste had not been allowed to accumulate there, you probably would not have been ill at all.

Now, there are probably as many drugs sold for this purpose in this country as there are of all other remedies combined, but they are not by any means the best method, because they are not entirely effectual in the first place, and if taken consistently they form a habit, requiring larger doses, and finally do not act at all.

They are also unnatural, and force Nature instead of helping her. One of the most eminent professors of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons has said: "All of our curative agents are poisons, and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

It is Nature actually fighting to cast off the drug that gets the result.

The fact is well known that Physicians nowadays are departing further and further from drug treatments, and Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., of New York, might be termed a pioneer of this new practice, for he has spent a lifetime specializing in and perfecting a system which eliminates every particle of this dangerous waste from the intestines without drugging.

His method is Internal Bathing with pure warm water properly applied by means of the "J. B. L. Cascade."

Of course, Internal Bathing in itself is nothing new, for it has been prescribed and practised for years, but this new method of administering it is as superior to the old as is the automobile to the springless wagon.

Hosts of enlightened physicians are prescribing this method, and hundreds of thousands are using it with remarkable results. It is described in detail in a booklet called "Why Man of Today is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient," and which will be sent without cost if you address Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 388, at 282 College Street, Toronto, Ont., and mention having read this in The Grain Growers' Guide.

There are many interesting facts in this little book on the subject of accumulated waste, its cause and result, all of them scientifically correct and unexaggerated. In sickness or in health, because of the instructive information which it gives, I believe that everyone will find it well worth the while to read up on this universally important subject.—Advertisement.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

WHAT IS THE FARMER TO DO?

For the last three years the farmers were told that the panacea for all their ills was to go into "Mixed Farming," raise stock, feed your grain on the farm, quit depending on grain for a crop, devote your land to pasture and raising feed for stock. Railway magnates, bank managers, bank clerks, merchants, artisans, real estate speculators, etc., all joined in the chorus. How the song is changed. The chorus is now "Raise more grain." Sir Geo. E. Foster is credited with making the statement a year ago "That it was a crime to mine the land by grain growing as our farmers were doing."

The latest is from the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, "That it never pays to pasture arable land," and advises the Ontario farmers to break up their pastures and sow to grain. With the prospect of continued high prices for grain for the near future, every farmer will exert himself to have as much land ready for crop next spring as he can. There is no need for so much hysteria and gratuitous advice to the man on the land. What he needs is a more liberal financial assistance to enable him to produce a crop economically and with the least economic waste.

What the Canadian farmers require is not advice, but relief from burdens.

FOREIGN BORN GRAIN GROWERS

The foreign born population of Manitoba is beginning to take a manifest interest in the Grain Growers' movement. As an evidence of their interest in the work of the Grain Growers' Association, a large meeting was held at Elma, a new town on the National Transcontinental, fifty-two miles east of Winnipeg, on the afternoon of Friday, September 18, at which a branch of the Grain Growers' Association was organized. Jacob Lny-icke was elected president, and Fred Barron secretary. They expect to have a membership of over one hundred.

The people in this district are devoting their attention largely to mixed farming and keenly feel the need of a proper system of marketing, as thru lack of knowledge of the English language they have been grievously imposed upon in the past by a certain class of middlemen who make it their business to prey on their lack of experience of Canadian methods. The co-operative system of marketing appeals to them very specially. R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Association, at the commencement of the meeting gave an address explaining the aims and purposes of the organization, after which a number of those present addressed the meeting in their own language. Their fluency of language and the readiness with which many of those present took part in the discussion was in marked contrast with the modesty and backwardness often displayed by our English speaking farmers.

The Grain Growers' organization has started branches in many of our foreign districts and settlements within the last six months—the greatest obstacle in the way of dealing with them being the lack of literature bearing on the movement in their language and their want of familiarity with the English language.

ORGANIZE AND CO-OPERATE

What are you doing to create interest in your community? Are you making any preparations for holding regular meetings of your Association for the winter months?

The activities of the Grain Growers' movement are now so varied than an intelligent discussion of them can well take up the time of meetings. The opportunity is afforded farmers now to get many of the commodities they require, such as agricultural implements, lumber, fencing, coal, twine, etc., etc., co-operatively and farmers have to get together to discuss the best methods of distribution, if they are going to profit from these undertakings.

The establishing of the Central Farmers' Market in Winnipeg affords an opportunity for the marketing of farmers' products. There is great need of farmers

among themselves studying the requirements of the produce market; the best methods of shipping and packing and how to prepare the produce in an attractive form so as to command the highest prices. Consumers are fastidious in what they buy and are prepared to pay extra prices for a good article put up in an attractive form.

The aim of the Grain Growers' Association should be to become the medium for making our rural population useful citizens, raising the standard of intelligence in a community and training our agricultural classes to take their place in the public business of a nation.

If you have any new plans for your future work, or methods that you have tried and found a success, let us know about them so that they may be used for the benefit of others.

FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

At a special meeting of the Emerson branch on September 26, the Grain Growers went on record by the following resolution:

"Owing to the fact that The Grain Growers' Grain Company has not yet made any contribution to the Patriotic Fund; Be it resolved that the company donate at least \$5,000, to be divided as follows: Two-fifths to the Red Cross Fund, two-fifths to the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the balance to the British Patriotic Fund, and that a copy of the minutes containing this resolution be sent The Guide for publication, drawing the attention of The Grain Growers' Grain Company to this matter."

A Patriotic Fund was also started by the local Association and a strong committee appointed to solicit all members and friends, the amount raised to be sent to the Central Association to be forwarded with any other sums that may be collected by other locals.

We expect to order one car of apples and one of flour, and discussion is under way as to the feasibility of a joint stock co-operative scheme for the handling of goods.

B. T. BULLIS, Sec'y.

NOTICE

In pursuance to a resolution of the Directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, at their meeting held in the board room of the Company, at Winnipeg, August 14, 1914:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Industrial Bureau (Cor. Main and Water Streets), in the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, on Wednesday, November 4, 1914, at the hour of 10 a.m. (In the same building as the annual meeting was held last year.)

AND TAKE NOTICE that at said meeting resolutions will be introduced to ratify by-laws of directors to amend Act of Incorporation of the Company in the following respects:

(a) To permit the Company to lend money to customers and others having dealings with the Company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons.

(b) To permit the Company to form co-operative branches and societies to carry on business upon co-operative principles in association with or independently of the Company with power to the Company to assist said branches and societies by financial aid and other means, and empowering the Company to carry on general trading and co-operative business upon the co-operative principle by and through said branches and societies, and with power to said societies to hold and this Company to issue shares of this Company to any amount to said societies.

(c) To raise money and to secure any existing indebtedness of the Company by mortgage or other charge upon the real estate of the Company.

WM. MOFFAT,

Sept. 29th, 1914.

Secretary.

Hon. Pres.—James Bower • Red Deer
President—W. J. Tregillus • Calgary
Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner,
Edmonton; Second, James Speakman,
Penhold; Third, E. Carswell, Red Deer;
Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.
Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream • Calgary
Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge • Calgary

RE THE BANKS

The following is a sample of several letters recently received:

"Can you tell me where and how I may raise the loan of five or six hundred dollars? I want it to clear myself of The Canadian Bank of Commerce here. I will give security on my land and also on six head of horses and eight head of cattle, if necessary. I owe the bank \$450 and they hold all my six horses on chattel as security. The horses are Clydes, and five are mares and are worth about twelve hundred dollars. I have applied to a loan company, but, owing to the war, they are not doing business.

"I have not asked the bank to carry this over, as from past experience I know the attitude they take on such things. I have always paid the bank up every fall, but I have good reason to believe that I am to be one of the 'no goods' for the coming year. I may say that the chattel is not direct to the bank, but to the local cattle buyer. The manager made me give these people the security, for them to back my note to the bank before he would loan me the money. I never had to do it before and I have had as much as five hundred dollars at a time from previous managers with only my bare note. The manager showed me a typed letter at the time from the head office, telling him to take this security. I hope that you can put me in the way of obtaining this loan, altho I know that money is tight, yet I think that the security I have to offer should be gilt edge. I even think it to be better than the bank, except for the backing of the government."

In view of the statements recently made by a number of high bank officials boasting of the assistance their banks are supposed to be giving to the farmers, and also denying statements that the banks are not only not giving assistance, but actually in many cases forcing the farmers to meet their obligations at the sacrifice of their stock or other raw material of the farm, the above letter is interesting. To many people who have not given the matter any thought, the present war has shown them very clearly some of the weaknesses of our banking system. The business man and manufacturer who hitherto has always been well looked after now finds his credit seriously curtailed, while farmers in the rural sections appear to be absolutely stranded, so far as the possibility of obtaining financial assistance for the development of their particular line of industry is concerned. It would seem that now is the time to strike and strike hard if we are ever to get relief. In all probability the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta will be considering this matter at an early date. Meanwhile if any of our readers have had similar experience to the above we believe that we can make very good use of such a story, if anyone would care to send us the details. A dozen or more stories such as the above, substantiated with proper documents, would probably do more to afford relief from the present intolerable situation than a whole train load of resolutions.

BETTER PICNIC ARRANGEMENTS

The following very interesting letter has been received from H. W. Wood, Carstairs, director for the Calgary Constituency:

"I was called upon during the past picnic season to address several U.F.A. picnics and being a novice at the business I was closely observant of the way in which these picnics were conducted, especially in regard to the arrangements made for the speaking. In the first place there seems to be a bad arrangement, or I might better say a bad lack of arrangement, between the local secretaries and the Central office in asking for and providing speakers. The haphazard rule that seems to have been followed is for the local to ask for a speaker on a certain date without regards to the distance the speakers will have to travel or the dates of other picnics in the same section of country who may want a speaker and which might be formed into a little circuit and all supplied with the same speaker on one trip at a great convenience and

saving of expense. Again, some of the locals do not furnish to the Central office nor to the speaker direct the information concerning the place of the picnic, the railway point at which to land nor the means of conveyance to and from picnic.

"Having arrived at a picnic the speaker sometimes finds that a very few of the leading spirits are imperfectly organized even to pull off a goodly list of sports and are worried to death to know just when and where and how to hold the crowd till the speaker can make a very short speech. This is a situation that is not very encouraging to the speaker and in one or two instances I was relieved from this embarrassing position by the management not finding any place at all for a speech. But they were by no means all like this. Most of them were fairly well arranged, some of them very nearly ideally so.

Keith a Good Example

"Perhaps the one representing the most nearly ideal arrangements was Keith, near Daysland. Please note some of the arrangements at this picnic. They spread the dinner on tables and the whole assembly partook together seated on benches. A platform for speakers and musicians was prepared and seats were prepared for the hearers. All this was shaded by poplar trees cut and planted the evening before so that a stranger would not notice but that they were growing instead of merely anchored in post holes. All of this was out of sight of the sports ground so that the speaker had the undivided attention of all. A long list of sports was pulled off afterwards, no event of which was more than one or two minutes out of schedule time. I was well treated at all my appointments and enjoyed the work very much. I found some individuals who, falling under the blighting influence of partizan bigotry, had become narrow, vicious, deformed and a dead weight to any social advance. But these were the exception and not the rule. Most of the members, especially the leaders, and more especially the leaders who are still in the prime of young manhood, I found to be progressive, earnest, alert, eager to learn and impatient to accomplish. These men are the hope of the West. On their shoulders rests the burden of progress. To them is entrusted the key to unlock the door to moral, social and economic reform and let humanity escape from wrong and oppression. I believe they will make good. I am doubly sure of this since going among them this summer.

"But to return to picnic arrangements, I believe much more good can be accomplished if the whole matter as regards speaking is better systematized. I would suggest that all unions desiring a speaker for a picnic notify the Central secretary as early in the season as possible, the Central secretary will send a regular form to the local secretary to be filled in by him that will give both secretaries a full understanding as to what can be expected from the Central office, also just what will be expected of the local union. This data will also furnish full instructions to the speaker in reaching the picnic grounds. Arrangements might also be made in at least some instances whereby a series of picnics might be arranged along a line of railway so that a speaker could make one each day for several days.

Co-operation Needed

"The Central secretary should also have some uniform suggestions as to the best methods of securing an attentive hearing for their speaker. Those who have done any picnic speaking know full well that there is a picnic spirit that is not entirely easy to harmonize with the most favorable, but a little judicious co-operation on the part of the management and the speaker can harmonize this spirit and, I think, accomplish much good.

"Co-operation means working together. Let us all co-operate in our efforts to make our next year's U.F.A. picnics successful both intellectually and socially. In other words, let us co-operate in our efforts to learn how to co-operate."

The criticisms and suggestions in this

letter are very much to the point and should be taken notice of by both local unions and the Central office alike.

WAR RELIEF FUND

A resolution as well as a number of letters have been received at Central office recently in regard to opening up a special fund here for the purpose of receiving contributions from our members for relieving distress caused by the war in Europe. I presume that contributions of this kind might be made for either of two specific purposes, looking after the sick and wounded soldiers and relieving distress in Belgium and elsewhere caused thru the destruction of the homes of non-combatants by the Germans. The idea is, as I understand it, to create such a fund, and while crediting each union with the amount sent in, to make the actual donation in the name of the U.F.A. We would be glad to hear from any of our unions or members as to what they think of these suggestions.

ALL U.F.A. MEN, HELP

Your executive has submitted to the Alberta government amendments to the Direct Legislation Act, of which we have sent a copy to every union secretary. We also published them in The Guide of September 2. If these amendments pass we shall really have the power of initiating legislation, one of the biggest steps forward since we commenced work as U.F.A. A step forward not for ourselves merely, but for the whole province and in its indirect influence for the whole nation. We want all U.F.A. men to help. Interview your local M.L.A., bring to bear on him all possible pressure to persuade him to support these amendments. Write to him if you can't talk to him. There is no time to be lost. The session is called for October 7. Get busy at once.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

Penhold.

CLEMENS WILL PULL THRU

Henry R. Rice reports that a special meeting of Clemens Union called a short time ago was well attended, and orders were taken for three carloads of Drumheller coal, to be delivered at a very low figure. Crops were very light in this district, but farmers are not likely to need much except in the way of feed outs and seed.

CARSTAIRS PROSPERING

The following report is to hand from Geo. Rogers, secretary of Carstairs Union: "In reading the Alberta news in The Guide I began to examine myself and as to the standing of our union. Well, I am taking upon myself to send you our dues from fifty-six paid up members, \$28. I was hoping to be able to get all paid up ere this, but I hope to be able after harvest to get the balance. I may say our union is prospering in business. We have used this year two cars of flour, two cars of post, one car of twine, one car of wire, one car of salt, and are ordering one car of salt and one of fruit from Ontario. I quite agree with you re extending the benefits of car prices to non-members. I think that \$1 per year is the least that can be charged, and by becoming a member a man can be in touch with its aim—co-operation, which will lead to larger business in the future and better business methods among farmers."

OPEN TO BUY POTATOES

Vice-President Carswell wishes me to announce that his department is in a position to buy potatoes in carload quantities. The suggestion is made that wherever possible the members of our unions should club together and make up a carload for co-operative shipment. Any union in a position to do this should communicate with this office at once, when information as to the price which it is possible for us to pay, etc., will be forwarded at once. In making up your cars remember white potatoes should be

District Directors:

Victoria—P. E. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—F. C. Olara, North Edmonton; Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J. Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

kept separate from pink ones as the whites sell better. In fact the Calgary market will only take "whites" at present. All potatoes must be sacked and note well, the colors must be kept separated. Try to do yourself, the union and the U.F.A. credit.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

At last it seems likely that the ghost of the C. S. of E., Ltd., is about to be laid for ever, as witness the following letter:

"The Canadian Society of Equity, Ltd.

(In Liquidation)

Liquidator's Office,

47 Canada Life Bldg.,

Calgary, Alberta,

September 30, 1914.

To the Shareholders of

The Canadian Society of Equity, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the final meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Society of Equity, Limited, in Liquidation, will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, 8th Avenue West, Calgary, on Thursday, the 15th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the statement of the Liquidator and Inspectors, of the manner in which the Company has been wound up, and of receiving any explanations which may be necessary, and particularly for the purpose of instructing the Solicitors to apply to the court for the dissolution of the Company.

Sufficient money has now been collected for payment of all the creditors, and there is a balance on hand which will be distributed to those Shareholders who have paid more than sufficient on their calls to meet the Company's debts, and statement of the receipts and payments of the Estate is enclosed herewith made up to the 26th of September, 1914.

Your attendance at the above meeting is especially requested.

On behalf of the Liquidator." Inspectors.

The financial statement shows a balance on hand of around \$4,700, with estimated expenses likely to be incurred in closing up proceedings of \$550, leaving some \$4,150 to be refunded to contributory who have met their obligations. This should work out at about \$2.50 per share. All creditors have been already paid off and it is only a question now of getting the consent of the shareholders to apply for a dissolution. With a meeting on October 15, sufficient to form a quorum, this should be easily accomplished, when this old disgrace will be dead. The inspectors propose to cremate the corpse so that it will never rise again.

BIG MONEY in the OFF SEASON

One Man can run it.

Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine. Bore a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; team operated and easily moves over any road. Bore everything except hard rock, and is drilled that No tower or staking, rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.

Lisle Mfg. Co.
Box 560 Clarinda, Iowa.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Set of Five Wrenches 60c.

WRITE FOR CATALOG \$1.85 UP

PLOW SHARES \$1.85 UP

H. R. HAWKEY & CO.
HARDWARE MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS
WINNIPEG

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

COAL

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



TRADE MARK

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS are now purchasing many carloads daily at

WHOLESALE MINE PRICES

through the Central. We can supply many different kinds of Coal, but for ranges, heaters and soft coal furnaces we highly recommend



Alberta Block Coal, mined at Drumheller, Alta., equal to any Western Coal. Price at Mines:

Per \$3.50 Ton

Nut Size (½ in. to 4 ins.) special price, \$2.65 per ton

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE (HARD COAL)

We handle the very best only. For self-feeders and furnaces. Price at Fort William:

Per \$6.85 Ton



Write for Prices f.o.b. your Station to

J. B. MUSSELMAN
CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 497 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

BRITISH POISE

The stable character and admirable balance of the British mind is being beautifully demonstrated by the gratifying fact that while the British Empire is engaged in a terrific war with Germany, there is a marked absence of hatred on the part of the British everywhere toward the common people of that country. Britain has gone into this war, not in a spirit of hate, but in defence of a lofty principle. She has taken up the sword, not at the promptings of an uncontrolled passion, but with calm deliberateness, nor does she purpose to sheath it again until she has established amongst the nations this righteous principle in defence of which she is fighting. Every Briton now recognizes that a desperate struggle has been entered upon and that ours is a powerful and astute enemy, yet many thousands of Germans dwelling in our midst pursue peacefully their respective avocations, and no one has a wish to persecute or molest them. It is this characteristic of our people, more perhaps than any other, which has made the British everywhere such successful colonizers. Britain's tolerant treatment of the conquered Boers of South Africa has turned her bitterest enemies into loyal and contented brothers. Her enemies have at times mistaken her spirit of tolerance, the very best evidence of a well-balanced temperament, as an evidence of weakness, but in no case has it failed in the long run to prove itself not only a wise and profitable policy, but as well the strongest binding factor in the most cosmopolitan nation the world has every known. It is to be hoped that at the close of this awful carnage in Europe, when surely all the nations will have come to see the folly and crime of their mad race in armament, this same spirit of British tolerance may prevail in the treatment of the vanquished for the better assurance of permanent and worldwide peace amongst the nations.

J. B. M.

Moose Jaw, Sept. 25, 1914.

FULL SIZED BARRELS

Dear Sir:—Re apples. The statement has been made that your barrels are not full size. Is this correct? We ordered under the conviction that barrels are full size. Can you include snows? Can you give us a quotation for nails and spikes and barn hardware? Shall be glad to know when you expect apples to arrive here. Re coal. Can you supply Newcastle? Can you send us quotation for spruce lumber and mill work? Thanking you,

Yours very truly,

T. A. A. WRIGHT.

Lloydminster, Sept. 20, 1914.

T. A. A. Wright, Esq.,
Lloydminster, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 20th inst. I am not surprised that a report has been circulated that our apples will be shipped in a small barrel. This is not the case, however. We have insisted upon full sized, old fashioned Ontario barrels, but our prices are so low that dealers cannot believe that the goods are genuine. There will be a few snows included in all carload shipments of apples.

Prices on nails fluctuate from day to day. We can secure them for you at Winnipeg at exactly the same price that the dealers have to pay, but I cannot submit prices on general hardware as yet. It is not possible to take up everything at once. We are doing an excellent business now and I must be careful for the best interest of the movement not to let the work run away from the staff. During the past ten days we have handled orders for 6,000 barrels of apples and 2,500 tons of coal, besides a large quantity of other commodities, such as lumber, flour, groceries and potatoes. Could you secure for me any potatoes in your district?

I enclose you herewith my lumber price list which is a very good price for lumber that we can absolutely guarantee to be thoroughly good. I shall be very pleased to have your orders for all your requirements. I am looking for a large quantity of oats to supply our associations

in the dry belt. Can you do anything to assist me in this matter?

Fraternally yours,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

STOCK WANTED

Dear Sir:—I would be very much obliged if you could advise me where I could pick up a carload or two of young livestock, and also if you could give me some idea as to what they are selling at. I understand there are portions of the province where people are selling off their stock at reasonable figures.

Awaiting your reply,

Yours truly,

H. H. HOCHREIN.
Elfros, Sask., Sept. 24, 1914.

WANTS TO HELP

Dear Sir:—I have read thru The Guide the hard luck of some of the farmers thru the dry year. I did not know how I could help them, but thought I would drop you a few lines. I could take several head of stock to winter and I thought you might know of some one who would be glad of the chance. I would want to know what terms or share we could arrange for looking after them.

JOHN BROWN, Jr.
Hazelcliffe, Sask., Sept. 21, 1914.

GRAIN GROWERS AND PATRIOTIC FUND

Dear Sir:—At our regular meeting held on 23rd inst. among other business transacted we resolved on the purchase of a car of Alberta block coal thru Central. You will receive the order in a very few days.

Correspondence was also read from Thomas M. Bee, managing secretary, Saskatchewan Branch of Canadian Patriotic Fund, Regina, and we immediately forwarded to him \$10 for the fund. We also resolved to ask the Central Association to take into immediate consideration the organization of a Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund to co-operate with the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. We realize the urgency of this matter and believe the G.G.A. locals can cover ground not likely to be canvassed by any other organization.

(MRS.) H. W. COLLINS,
Sec., Blackley G.G.A.
Clarkboro, Sask., Sept. 25, 1914.

A MELVILLE SUGGESTION

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter dated the 12th inst., re the suggestion made from Melville that your members should be asked to contribute grain towards the Patriotic Fund of the Dominion, I may say that it was not the idea of the one who suggested the scheme, that the grain itself should be distributed, but rather that when a farmer took his grain for sale he should set apart a certain quantity of it for the purposes of relief. Supposing, for example, a man was desirous of contributing twenty bushels of wheat. When he shipped his grain, or sold it to an elevator, he could have two tickets, one of which would cover his donation. This ticket could either be transmitted to the association thru the secretary of the local, or directly by the individual, and on its receipt your office would be able to make the collection of its value accordingly. If he shipped to Winnipeg himself it might be possible for him to authorize the company which sold for him to deduct some amount from the proceeds, such sum to be forwarded to you. Another suggestion would be to get the members of each local to contribute amongst them, or from their district, a car or less of grain and instruct that it be sold for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund, and I am of the opinion that it would be an easy matter to arrange for collection and transmission of the proceeds by your office. If I can be of all of any assistance to you, should you consider the suggestion worthy of consideration, I shall be glad to do anything possible.

FRED H. CLARKSON.
Melville, Sask., Sept. 23, 1914.

HALBRITE BRANCH

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find bank draft for \$24.50, covering Central office fees

for forty-nine members of Halbrite Branch Saskatchewan G.G.A. Kindly acknowledge receipt and oblige,

A. F. EDDY, Sec.-Treas.
Halbrite, Sask., Sept. 21, 1914.

HIGHBURY ORGANIZED

Dear Sir:—On the 27th instant a meeting was held in the Highbury school-house for the purpose of considering the formation of a local G.G.A. for this district. Some sixteen were in attendance, and organization was decided upon, with the following elected as officers: President, J. Stevens; vice-president, H. Palmer; secretary, J. A. Hamilton; directors, Chas. Sargeant, W. Pinder, E. Martin, W. G. Ewing, L. McFayden, W. H. Connell.

Fees to the amount of \$15 were paid in, a second meeting arranged for September 12 and correspondence with G.G.G. Co. I am enclosing \$7.50 as dues to the Central Association, also 50 cents for twenty-five membership tickets. Please advise me as to whether a record book for local secretaries is to be had from the Central office. Any further information you may have relative to the conducting of associations will be appreciated.

JOHN A. HAMILTON.
Gorefield, Sask., Aug. 29, 1914.

STILL ON THE MAP

Dear Sir:—Kindly find enclosed \$1.50 for three membership fees due you. We are still on the map and expect to do a good deal of co-operative buying this season. I am sending you an order for coal in another letter.

A. E. ROSWOLD,
Sec., Una G.G.A., No. 34,
Viceroy, Sask., Sept. 21, 1914.

WINSLOW ASSOCIATION

Mr. J. B. Musselman,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of yours of the 15th inst. with receipt enclosed for writing pad and members tickets. I am enclosing \$7.75—\$6.50 membership fees for thirteen members and \$1.25 for twenty-five additional copies of constitution.

I was instructed at the meeting held last night to write you for catalog of coal, etc., also to ask how long it would probably take from ordering carload of coal until delivery at Plenty station, C.P.R.

Underneath is a list of officers. Hoping to hear from you again soon, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. R. MCCREADIE,

Sec. Winslow Association.

Plenty P.O., Sask.

President, Harry R. Dougall; Vice-President, J. Crozier; Secretary, J. R. McCreadie; Directors: E. Roland, D. F. Rundle, R. Hamilton, Hugh Dougall, R. McLeod, J. Grace.
J. R. McCreadie, Esq.,
Sec. Winslow Ass'n,
Plenty, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Accept my thanks for your interesting favor of the 29th ult., enclosing \$6.50 membership fees for Winslow Association. I am very glad indeed to welcome your Association into membership in this great organization, which now numbers some 850 locals thruout Saskatchewan.

I am sending you herewith, as a little mark of recognition, from myself as secretary, one of our pretty membership buttons, which I trust you will wear as our latest local secretary. I am very anxious that every member should wear the membership button. It is a good article and will keep its appearance a life time. It is a quiet way in which every farmer may do some thoroughly good advertising for the farmers' cause, as it shows loyalty to the farmers' movement. These buttons are supplied at twenty-five cents each or at twenty cents in boxes of twenty-five (\$5.00) postage paid.

I trust you will carefully follow up the Saskatchewan page of the Grain Growers' Guide, which will keep you in close touch with the doings of the Association.

I am forwarding you under separate cover our grocery catalog, coal prices, etc. If you order the Alberta block thru us it will reach you in about ten days.

Hoping to have the pleasure of rendering extensive and valuable service to our people at your point, I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Central Secretary.

Country Elevator Regulations

The following is the revised tariff for country elevators passed by the Board of Grain Commissioners and which became effective on September 1.

Tariff of licensed country elevator charges for the year ending 31st August, 1915. Effective September 1, 1914.

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of the construction, all grain tendered must be taken into store upon the following terms and conditions, and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act 1912.

Maximum Rates

Receiving, elevating, spouting, insurance against fire, storing for the first fifteen days and putting into cars on track, no elevator shall charge more than one and three quarters of a cent per bushel. Storage not otherwise provided, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day after the first fifteen days, shall not exceed one thirtieth of one cent per bushel.

Shrinkage and Dockage

Shrinkage for stored grain.—No elevator shall take more than one half of one per cent. to take care of shrinkage and waste in handling, storing and transmitting the grain to a terminal. No elevator shall take more than one per cent. shrinkage on tough, damp and wet grain.

Shrinkage on cash grain.—On street grain no elevator shall take a greater dockage than that shown by a proper test over a number ten sieve, except where grain contains foreign grain or seeds, which cannot be taken out by a number ten sieve.

Dockage.—No elevator shall take a greater dockage than that shown by a proper test over a number ten sieve, except where grain contains foreign grain or seeds, which cannot be taken out by a number ten sieve. Every elevator must be equipped with the necessary sieves and scales for making proper tests, and the elevator operator must make the tests in the presence of the owner of the grain, when requested.

Tough Grain

General.—When tough, damp or wet grain is taken into store it shall be at the owner's risk, and the elevator operator shall have the right to ship it immediately to a terminal elevator for treatment.

The owner shall have the right to name the terminal elevator to which it shall be shipped.

General Rules

The following rules and regulations for country elevators are also in force:

1.—In shipping or delivering any grain stored in a country elevator, the net weight on the ticket or tickets shall be final, unless an investigation by the Board of Grain Commissioners shows reason for the contrary. The shipper to be paid in case of short shipment up to the amount of his or her ticket or tickets for the full billing capacity of the car, at the same price as the car was disposed of.

2.—All shipping bills for grain shipped thru an elevator shall be made out by the elevator agent, and he shall advise such parties as the owner may instruct.

3.—The elevator owner shall on all grain shipped thru the elevator have the right to retain and hold the shipping bill until he receives a guarantee from the owner of the grain, another elevator owner, a licensed commission firm or individual or anyone else that the car may be sold to, that they will make proper adjustment as to the weight and grade. Upon receipt of storage tickets and lawful charges, the elevator owner shall deliver either the shipping bill to the party presenting the ticket or tickets, or a terminal warehouse receipt for the full amount of the grain called for in the ticket or tickets presented, up to the full carload.

4.—The owner of grain in an elevator wishing such grain shipped to any point other than a terminal point, or where government weights cannot be obtained, the owner of the grain must then accept the elevator weights at the shipping point as final, unless the owner of the grain proves the shipping weights are not correct. Provided, however, that the owner of the grain can always demand an affidavit as to the actual grain shipped and delivered from the elevator operator and receiver of said grain respectively.

Storing by Grade

Rules and regulations for storing by grade and dockage in country elevators are as follows:

Elevators that have a limited storage capacity and not a sufficient number of bins to do special binning, so as to utilize to the fullest possible extent their storage space, shall receive and store grain under the following conditions.

1.—The owner of the grain can only demand the quantity that the storage ticket or tickets call for.

2.—In case there is a dispute as to the weighing accuracy of the receiving scales, it shall be incumbent upon the owner of the elevator to prove that the scales are weighing accurately.

3.—A proper sample must be drawn from each wagon load by the elevator operator, at the time of delivery, in the presence of the party delivering same, and such sample must be drawn satisfactorily to both the deliverer and the operator.

4.—Such sample must be placed in a receptacle satisfactory to the owner of the grain.

5.—After the grain is delivered, the sample drawn must be properly mixed in the receptacle in which it has been placed. The owner and the elevator operator shall then take out of the quantity mixed at least three pounds and place it in a receptacle which must be numbered and sealed, and so made that it can be securely locked. The receptacle shall be supplied by the elevator owner and secured by a padlock. The lock shall be provided by the owner of the grain and he shall retain possession of the key. The receptacle and key shall thereupon be immediately forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Grain, Winnipeg, Man., all charges prepaid. After receiving the Inspector's certificate showing grade and dockage, the operating agent shall issue a storage ticket, showing grade and dockage as given by the Chief Inspector, for the full amount of grain taken into store, and shall deliver to the owner at his request, in not less than carload lots, on track or at a terminal point, the grade and quantity the storage tickets call for, after the owner has surrendered the storage receipts and paid or tendered all lawful charges against said grain.

6.—The owner of the elevator shall in all cases, whose grain is taken into store under the foregoing conditions, guarantee the grade and weight as specified in the storage ticket or tickets.

7.—At the time of delivery of any grain where a ticket of this kind is being used, and it is agreed upon by the owner of the grain and the elevator operator that the grain is tough, damp or wet, and the elevator operator marks such ticket or tickets "out of condition, tough, damp or wet," then whatever grade such sample may receive from the Chief Inspector it will still grade "tough, damp or wet."

8.—If the elevator operator fails at any time to draw and preserve such samples in the manner stated, in the case of dispute the onus will be on the elevator operator to prove the proper grade and not on the owner of the grain.

HORSES FOR THE WAR

Saskatchewan's gift to the Empire will consist of military horses suitable for artillery and cavalry purposes. The work of purchasing these animals commenced on September 28, and will last for about three weeks. In all, over one hundred points in the province will be visited by the official buyers. Posters have been issued outlining the types of horses desired and also giving the places and dates on the purchasing itinerary.

The specifications in brief are as follows:—

Age, five to nine years; color bays, browns, chestnuts and blacks only accepted; sex, geldings preferred; general requirements, all must be broken, sound and in good condition; special requirements, artillery horses must be from fifteen-two to sixteen hands (a hand being four inches); cavalry horses from fifteen hands to fifteen-three. All horses must have constitution, quality, short backs, level croups, well set legs, straight away action, with snap and dash, good dispositions.

As far as possible all horses will be purchased direct from farmers. The official buyer will have credentials signed by W. J. Rutherford, Remount Commissioner. No other parties are authorized to purchase for the Provincial Government.

Those who have horses to sell should enquire for further information from their local postmaster, station agent or municipal secretary-treasurer.

Friends!

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

THE PERFECT GUM

THE FLAVOR LASTS

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

gives friendly aid to teeth, breath, throat, appetite and digestion.

Every Package Tightly Sealed

Children love it for its delicious, long-lasting mint flavor—and because in no other form can they get so much enjoyment for the price—five cents.

Chew it after every meal

MADE IN CANADA, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., 7 Scott Street, TORONTO

Xmas Presentation Apples For The Old Country

We will deliver to any part of Ireland, Wales, Scotland or England, a box of FANCY EXPORT APPLES for \$3.25. Orders must be received by us not later than October 28th, and accompanied by Express Money Orders or marked check. WRITE THE ADDRESS PLAINLY so as to avoid mistakes.

OKANAGAN UNITED GROWERS, LIMITED, VERNON, B. C.

STOCK TANK, 6 1/2 Bbls.
Price : \$11.00

WAGON TANK, 13 1/2 Bbls.
Price : \$27.00

ELECTRIC WELDED THROUGHOUT
No Rivets to Rust Out or Leak

Bottom of Tank.

Write Us Today

Made in Saskatoon

Western Corrugated Culvert Co., (Saskatoon, Canada)

Money Back if Goods Not Satisfactory

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It is worth remembering:—

CURZON Bros. THE WORLD'S
GREAT MAIL ORDER
TAILORING HOUSE.
Are doing Business as usual.

Suits from \$8.50 cents to \$20 all Duty paid. Made to your measure and sent by post. Send postcard to-day for Samples to Curzon Bros., 449, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, and in ordering make Express order payable in London, England, or Post Office Order payable at Toronto.

All Orders are despatched seven days after we receive them. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

Send your payment with order direct to
CURZON BROS. 60, City Road, London, England.

COAL

The New Coal Fields in the mountains west of Edmonton are producing the best Coal in Canada, without exception. Try once and see—you will agree with us.

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ENTWISTLE - YELLOWHEAD

If your Dealer can't supply you—write to us

North West Coal Co. Box 1765 Edmonton, Alta.

Co-operation

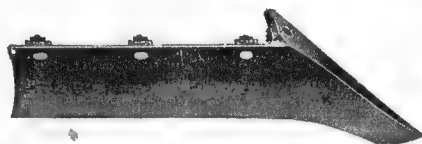
THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



BUY FITTED SHARES DIRECT



12 inch ..each \$2.00
13-14 " " 2.25
15-16 " " 2.50

Freight Prepaid to your Station
on Orders of one dozen or more.

Every Make and Every Kind Ready to
Fit to your Plow. Buy from a
Reliable House

Write for Catalogue.

THE JOHN F. McGEE CO., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay the prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you

HENS11c per lb. have and how
ROOSTERS9c " many. We will
DUCKS11c " forward crates
TURKEYS13c to 16c " and shipping
SPRING CHICKENS....Best Market Prices tags. Cash sent
immediately on receipt of goods.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lusted St., Winnipeg

DUAL-PURPOSE CATTLE IMPORTATION

An article in a recent issue of the "Breeder's Gazette" mentions that James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, has just brought over one of the finest lots of dual-purpose cattle that ever left the shores of England. They consist of milking Shorthorns and South Devons. The importation includes fifteen milking Shorthorn cows and fifty bulls. It also includes a steer of the same class from a dam that gave more than 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. The South Devon importation consists of ten South Devon cows and two bulls. Amongst the milking Shorthorns are to be found some of the finest specimens that England ever produced, in fact the whole importation would have been of this class but for the fact that many of the animals selected failed to pass the tuberculin test. The average maximum production of these seven cows in milk is more than 10,000 pounds in a year, showing clearly the capabilities of Shorthorns of the dual-purpose type. The steer imported was bred by Chivers. He is two and a half years old and has made a gain of nearly two pounds a day from birth. His dam in 1913 gave about 11,000 pounds of milk in a year, thus proving the fleshing abilities of this dual-purpose type of cattle. The intention is to distribute the fifty pedigreed bulls throughout the Western states, with the object of improving and grading up the stock in the district.

In the importation there are ten South Devon cows and two South Devon bulls. These cows are as large as the average Shorthorn. They are noted for both milk and meat production, being exceptionally good milkers. That the steers are large is evidenced by the fact that there is now at the Primley farm, in South Devon, a three-year-old steer that weighs more than 2,800 pounds. One of the bulls purchased weighs a ton and his age is only two years and four months. A young Devon bull has also been purchased as a safeguard, since there were no South Devon cattle in America previous to this importation. The article closes with the remark that, "All these Devons are of that class which our wise men say cannot be bred."

WHAT IS A FUTURITY?

The term "futuraity," as applied to many of the classes at larger exhibitions, is becoming more common, yet its full significance has not been revealed to many of the spectators, and there are probably many exhibitors who do not yet realize the meaning of the word. Our Western show circuit has adopted the principle at some centres, but it has not become general throughout Canada. Since 1911 the National Draft Horse Breeders' Futurities have been held at Iowa State Fair, and since that time the International Exposition at Chicago has adopted the system, and it now covers all breeds of draft horses, Poland-China swine and Shorthorn cattle.

The aim of the futuraity is to encourage breeders to fit and grow their stock while young and when it should be grown. The age at which animals should be shown for these prizes is optional, but in the case of horses it has usually been set for yearlings. They must be entered some time in advance, and one principle which has worked out fairly well in the States is to set the entry fee at \$5.00—\$1.00 payable at time of entry, \$1.00 payable at a later date, and \$3.00 thirty days before the time of showing. In this way breeders are encouraged from the very first to fit and grow their young stock, and at the season of showing the futuraity classes are looked upon with intense interest and buyers flock there, for they know that the winner of such an event must be exceptionally good. The principle is an adaptation of the old racing stake, whereby many contribute a small amount that the successful one or two may reap a considerable reward. In the past premiums for young stock have been small, but under the futuraity plan they have grown so large that the cost of fitting and showing is inconsiderable compared with the prize received. The stake in these cases is made up by entry fees, contributions by associations and private donations, and on the whole are far more enticing to exhibitors than the ordinary prize-list premiums. Furthermore they encourage breeders to advance their stock while it is young, and thus the futuraity encourages feeding and rearing in a way that the ordinary classification deals with very little.

—Farmers' Advocate, London.

Annual Xmas Excursions

Choice
of
Routes



Five
Months
Limit

REDUCED FARES
TO
ATLANTIC PORTS
in connection with tickets to
THE OLD COUNTRY
Daily, Nov. 7 to Dec. 31

Full information will be furnished on application to any Canadian Northern Agent, or to
R. CREELMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent,
WINNIPEG

Apples are Cheap

On Account of
The War

Wire us for prices before you place your Association order elsewhere. Dozens of Western Associations were delighted with our "Ontario Flavor" Brand last year. YOU will be this year.

Better Quality Than Ever
Lower Prices Than Ever

Packed in the Ontario barrel (equal to three Western boxes) by thirteen of the best Co-operative Associations in the Province.

If you desire good fruit at attractive prices, wire

Co-operative Fruit Growers
Of Ontario Limited
OSHAWA : ONTARIO

FARMERS!

If you are Interested,
Read This:

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I received your cheque for \$25.50 and receipted payment for this year's assessment on Policy, for loss of one cow by lightning, for which accept thanks. I shall certainly do all I can to get my neighbors to insure in The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co. after the fair and equitable way you have used me in this matter.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. H. Sandford.

The satisfaction of our Policyholders is one of the biggest assets we have.

Live Agents Wanted

Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
813 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.
James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

LIVE STOCK SALE

Splendid Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old, weight about 350 lbs; good enough to win anywhere or head any pure bred herd; sire and dam imported—\$40.00. Also Berkshire Boar, 8 months old—\$25.00. Boars and Sows, 8 weeks old, from same sire and dam as 1st prize boar at Calgary—\$10.00 each. Old English Sheep Dog, 20 months; sire and dam imported prize winners—\$20.00. Several imported Shire Stallions at half price. Three imported Shire Mares with colts at side, \$400.00 and \$350.00—a snap. Can ship C.N.E. or C.P.R.

JAMES M. EWENS
Lakeside Stock Farm BETHANY, MAN.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Man.

Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta.
Long Distance Phone

SHROPSHIRE

Imported and Home-Bred. Flock established 20 years. Home-bred stock sired by imported rams. Buttar and Cooper rams at head of flock. Breeding for size and Shropshire quality. Young rams and a few ewes for sale at all times.

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN MAURER, Clive, Alta.

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You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letter should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES**Breeders' Notes****ORCHARD FARM SALES**

Stock sales have been better than ever this year from Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man., according to a letter received from J. Bousfield. The sales have included two carloads of young bulls, small lots of Shorthorn and grade females shipped to different points and several individual animals. Just at present this breeder has on hand seventy-five head of breeding Shorthorn stock, many of which are prize winners, and all are held at very reasonable prices. In Yorkshire pigs, too, a splendid lot is for immediate sale. Anyone requiring breeding stock would do well to get into touch with Mr. Bousfield.

PLEASANT VALLEY DUROCS

The Duroc-Jersey breed of hogs has, during the past few years, come more and more into prominence in the Western provinces. Much of their popularity in this country at the present day can be traced to the determination and far-sightedness of a few enthusiastic breeders who have constantly done all in their power to bring the breed onto a similar footing with the other breeds of swine—a position which the Duroc-Jersey breed justly deserves. Among the pioneer breeders of Durocs the name of John Maurer stands out pre-eminently as the first man in the West to establish the breed at his Pleasant Valley stock farm, Clive, Alberta. Since that time the herd has been consistently kept before the public eye, both in the show ring and by means of advertising. Converts to the breed have been made largely by the uniform quality of the animals which have been shipped to purchasers, and today, from this year's show ring record, it is evident that this herd continues to hold the best blood obtainable. John Maurer has been especially successful with his young stuff at the fairs and when it is considered that all this prize-winning stock has been bred at home directly according to the breeder's own ideal, it is only natural to suppose that the very best results will be obtained from any animals purchased from this herd.

GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN

In a review of the fair circuit just past one cannot fail to notice the almost phenomenal success of one of the old breeders, namely, P. M. Bredt, of Golden West Balgreggan stock farm, Calgary. The Bredt showing was confined to the two Alberta fairs of Calgary and Edmonton, but the awards obtained were numerous enough to have satisfied any ordinary breeder who had followed the whole fair circuit from Calgary, east to Winnipeg and back again thru Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton. Altogether this stock won ten championships, eight reserves, two gold medals, three silver medals, forty-five firsts and twenty-five seconds. A better indication of the quality of the stock could scarcely be wished for, much less attained. The fact is that the Bredt ideal is utility, first, last and all the time. It is recognized that in order for a horse to be serviceable, and service is the first consideration on the average farm, it must have the weight which makes the difference between easy and hard keeping and wearing qualities. With this idea in view, the Clydesdales at Golden West Balgreggan have, first of all, weight, combined with the very highest possible quality. The mares scale around eighteen hundred pounds and the colts from these mares are from some of the best stallions in Clydesdale history. Usefulness, too, stands out prominently in the Shorthorn ideal, which is to be found pasturing on the old Turner ranch. Females of all the well known families are to be found and both beef and milking Shorthorns are for disposal. There is no question about any of this stock, the young stuff shows that reproduction is true to type. Shropshire and Oxfordshire sheep figure prominently on the hill sides and just now a splendid bunch of ram lambs are ready for fall delivery. Any farmer who is just commencing to start a herd or flock would be certain of the very best foundation stock if obtained from and bred by Mr. Bredt.

We do not count a man's years till he has nothing else to count.—Emerson.

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sales

There will be held at the EXHIBITION GROUNDS, REGINA, at 1 p.m. on October 28th, 1914, an AUCTION SALE OF SHEEP AND SWINE, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, at which Pure Bred Males and Females of both classes of stock, as well as Grade Range Ewes, will be offered for sale. Ewes from one to four years old will also be supplied at \$7.00 per head f.o.b. Regina in less than carload lots, with reduced prices for carload lots. These will be supplied during the month of October. Special terms granted under the Provincial Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act.

For further particulars write to
The Secretary

Live Stock Associations, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina

Golden West Balgreggan

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, WELSH PONIES, SHROPSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE SHEEP, ALL AGES AND SEXES FOR SALE

We exhibited this year only in Calgary and Edmonton, and won at these two shows, with our stock, 10 Championships, 8 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 45 Firsts and 25 Seconds. This unequalled success should be sufficient proof for the quality of our stock. CLYDESDALES—At reasonable prices. SHORTHORNS—Both beef and dual purpose, of the best families. RAM LAMBS—Ready for fall delivery.

P. M. BREDT, Box 2089, CALGARY, ALTA.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARMS

CLYDESDALES—Stock all ages for sale. Every mare a prize-winner and many of them champions. SHORTHORNS—I will sell a number of young cows with calves at foot and several heifers bred. All of A1 breeding. SHROPSHIRE—Have sold my ewe lambs to the University of Saskatchewan, but have 40 large, growthy ram lambs for sale. The best lot I have ever raised. YORKSHIRE—Have 75 spring and summer pigs, brothers and sisters to my winners at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. Prices reasonable. **W. C. SUTHERLAND**, SASKATOON, SASK.

LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

We are now offering choice young April and May pigs at reasonable prices. Also a few good grade Holstein cows. Write now for prices and particulars.

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TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRE EGGS

"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you. **THOS. NOBLE** = **DAYSLAND, ALTA.**

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced. **W. A. CLEMONS**, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

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WE PAY THE FREIGHT FROM FACTORY TO FARMER AT FACTORY PRICES

RUST PROOF



6 foot - \$3.40

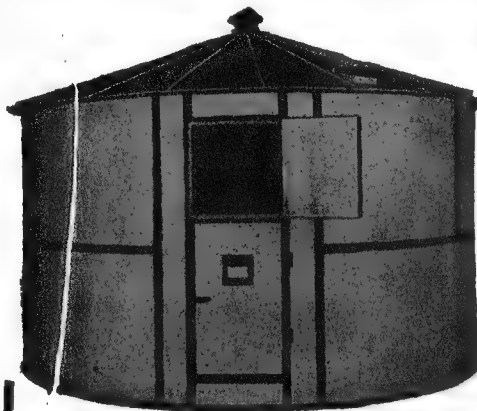


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Guaranteed to give you absolute protection. Fire and Water Proof. Immediate shipments. Wire us at our expense for—

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We can ship promptly from stock. Sketches with prices and particulars furnished on request.

Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Co. Limited

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From All Causes, Head Noises and Other Ear Troubles Easily and Permanently Relieved!



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Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums often called "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" are restoring perfect hearing in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. No matter what the case or how long standing it is, testimonials received show marvelous results. Common-Sense Drums strengthen the nerves of the ears and concentrate the sound waves on one point of the natural drums, thus successfully restoring perfect hearing where medical skill even fails to help. They are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are easily adjusted by the wearer and out of sight when worn. What has done so much for thousands of others will help you. Don't delay. Write today for our FREE 168 page Book on Deafness—giving you full particulars. **WILSON EAR DRUM CO.,** Incorporated, 162 Inter-Southern Bldg., LOUISVILLE, KY.



DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Then write at once for particulars. We will show you just how to do it. Send a postal to The Circulation Manager,

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right." Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

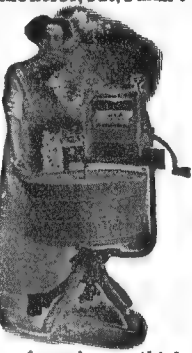
Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 80 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—

F. P. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.



Farm Women's Clubs

PRAYER OR BLASPHEMY

You who have called up war from its red lair,

You who have thus flung wide the doors of hell

And harnessed all the fiends by your dread spell—

Rulers and kings, whilst thus God's wrath you dare,

And plunge the earth in misery and despair,

And, from the fragments of each murderous shell,

For progress forge its latest manacle—

Say, is it meet to beg God's aid with prayer?

Death and the furies now control each day;

Your cause, like all fell things, is in their care.

But God's pure favor is a thing un-
wed

To rage and slaughter and the lust of sway.

Make, if you must, the fair earth bare
and red,

But crave not God to bless you while
you slay. —Black and White.

WORD FROM VICE-PRESIDENT

Dear Miss Stocking:—The voice of your vice-president has not been heard for some time, but I have tried to be busy all summer. I have visited and spoken at a number of places in District 1 and I find the women very much interested. Crop prospects are poor and people feel too poor to start anything in a good many places, but it's only by co-operation that they can hope to better their conditions, and farmers and farmers' wives are the ones who should join and uphold these co-operative societies. Those who have organized are more than satisfied and have glowing reports to send in of the work and entertainment of the W.G.G.A. meetings.

I hope the women will work harder than ever for the franchise and it's a real pleasure to think that the W.G.T.U. and the other leading women's societies are joining in the good work of equal suffrage, banish the bar and the abolition of white slave traffic, besides working for Direct Legislation and all the laws that will bring a more just form of government than we have at present.

And the war! This awful war. Thank God the women don't believe in it, and God forbid that the Canadian government cancel the law that says a woman may keep her husband or son with her if she so wishes. Why should she give her consent to their going if she doesn't believe in it? I want my son to live for his country and not to die for a cause that helps the makers of armaments to get richer and only impoverishes all the nations who enter into the conflict. And the loss of all those young lives, the flower of the nation. Can anything ever repay a country for the loss of its best manhood? None are taken but the young and physically perfect.

I have read often, of late, where the soldiers marched thru the streets singing hymns and all these nations are going into battle with prayers. This sounds like blasphemy to me. The poem at the beginning of this letter, I think, expresses the sentiment of most W.G.G. women, and while all these millions of money are being spent on war what will become of our homesteaders here at home who have no wheat, no flour or feed for their stock? Are they to be forgotten because of this war madness? Is it patriotism to forget those who have striven so hard to build up and improve the bare prairie till it blossoms into a home? Are these homesteaders not patriotic when they try to build up and improve their country? And it's a brave man and a brave woman who go out on the prairie, miles from their old home and friends, and often miles from a neighbor, and build a home and plant trees and change the prairie to a farm and home.

The province plans helping them by giving work, and that is all very well, but this road work and war must be paid for in taxes again and will make the burdens of the farmer heavy for a great many years to come.

But this is likely to be our last great war, for I feel sure people of Canada and the world are sick of it. A few

already rich people get richer and the common people furnish the soldiers and pay the bills. For years lately we have had flag waving and armament talk till it's no wonder there is war. Even the little boys have been drawn into the scout movement and taught military ideals.

And here comes the thought, why does the government give so much money to men for being military and militant women get abuse. Millions of dollars for militant men and jail for militant women.

Here is a subject that seems to confuse a great many women and I can't see why. They will insist that to wish for the suffrage is to be a militant. A suffragette is no more a militant than a farmer is a soldier. One might be the other, but it isn't necessary.

The boys and girls of the province have asked that there might be clubs formed for them. One girl asks for a Grain Grower Girls' Club and one boy asks for a boys' club, something like the scout movement, but with the militancy left out. Boys can be taught to be observant and self reliant without being taught to shoot their brothers.

So Alberta have their W.G.G.A. That's fine. And their University and Agricultural College gave them, not only one library, but two. That's more than ours would do. We wrote for a few books of reference and a speaker and our answer has been that unless they could control our society we would get nothing, and that their duty was not to tax payers, but to their own private clubs. I sent the letter to Miss Beynon, but all other W.G.G.A. clubs have received the same answer.

Now is the time for each W.G.G.A. to plan for sending their delegates to the next convention at Regina in February. We want as many as can come to be there, and it would be nice if some of the Saskatchewan W.G.G. could attend the Edmonton convention.

Yours,

MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



7501—Girl's Five Gored Petticoat. Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2 1-8 yards of 36 inch material, with 2 1-8 yards of embroidery 4 inches wide, 1 7-8 yards of insertion and 3 1-4 yards of edging.

8043—Child's One-Piece Nightgown. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 36 or 44 inch material.

7088—Work Apron. Cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1-2 yards of 36 inch material, with 1-2 yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

7577—Seven Gored Petticoat. Cut in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 26 requires 3 1-4 yards of 36 inch material for plain petticoat.

7248—Work or Studio Apron for Misses and Small Women. Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 2 3-4 yards of 36 or 44 inch material.

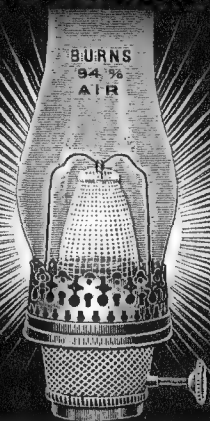
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents for each, and send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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Beats Electric or Gasoline

10 Days Free Trial

Send No Money



Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip", etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

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delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 51 calls."

No Money Required We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's Easy System of Delivery plan quick, before territory is taken.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

LAST CHANCE IN STORY CONTEST

Today there came to my office a letter addressed to Dixie Patton, Editor of Canada Club, Winnipeg, Man. The post office folk sent it first of all to the Canadian Club, then to The Farmers' Advocate, next to The Stovel Publishing Co. and finally to The Grain Growers' Guide. That meant that four different postmen had been bothered with this letter, because the little girl who wrote it had not taken the trouble to read the instructions given in the page for addressing letters.

All letters for the Young Canada Club should be addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Please do not put any more or less than this on the envelopes.

The new story subject is harder than any we have ever given before and as a result we have had fewer sent in. Those that have come, however, have been splendid and up to date the best was written by a little girl of eight.

I know, of course, that there are scores of other little boys and girls who could write a fine story about A Family Tradition.

A family tradition is any unusual happening in a family that is told about from one generation to another, some experience of your mother, grandmother or great-grandmother, father, grandfather or great-grandfather, uncle or aunt. Or a family tradition may be a custom that is always observed in a family.

If you know of any such story or custom write it out as prettily as possible and send it to me post haste, only remember to get your teacher or parent to certify that it is your own work and that the age is correct.

All stories must be in before October 15; they must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, and the writer must be under seventeen years of age.

Everyone, who has not previously joined the club, and who sends a story to this contest, will receive one of the pretty maple leaf buttons, and all alike stand a chance of winning one of the three story books offered as prizes. Write today.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE WREN

The wren is a very cute bird. He builds in posts or in barns. Once my mother was house-cleaning and she put a pair of my grandfather's pants out on the clothes-line, and at evening when he went to get them, one leg was half full of twigs, where the wrens had started their future home.

They are bigger than a humming bird, but they have not such a long tail. They build their nests with twigs and line the inside with horse-hair. Their eggs are a light brown color. They lay seven eggs. The wren likes to be where people are living because there is lots to eat there.

I have watched and studied the wren so as to write and try to get a button if I could. My brother got a button and likes it very much. I read the Young Canada Club. My father takes the Grain Growers' Guide.

JACK BALLANCE.

Kaleida, Man., age 10.

WHAT HE FOUND

One night, when I was outside after a rainstorm, I found a young wren which had got wet and could not fly.

I gave it some crumbs, but it would not eat them. Now, there was a wren's nest in the twine box of the binder and it had seven eggs in it and I put it on them. The next evening when I went to see it it was still there and I took it out and let it fly away. I have never seen it since.

HARRY M. CHAPPLE,
Shoal Lake, Man. Age 8.

THE YOUNG CROWS

One evening as I was walking thru the bush near my home I saw, up in a tree, a crow's nest. I started to climb the tree when the mother crow flew out. I climbed the rest of the way and looked in. There were four baby crows. I watched them for a time and then went down.

The next day I went out with the gun to shoot the mother crow, because we

were afraid that the crows would pull the corn out. So I could shoot as many as I liked.

I went out and when I got there the mother was on the nest. I shot at the nest and got the crow.

I went home and the next day I went out to the nest, but the baby crows were dead, because there was nobody to look after them.

I guess that is all just now.

VICTOR ANDERSON,

Age 13.

Victor, did you stop to think what a cruel thing it is to kill the mother of little baby birds or how many worms that mother crow would have used to feed her little ones. I hope neither you nor any other member of our club will ever kill a nesting bird again.

DIXIE PATTON.

BUSTER SUSPECTED

Dear Dixie Patton:—I thank you very much for my pretty pin. I wear it every day now, and I like it very much.

I live in the country where there is no church or school and the time seems long. There are foxes around here by the dozens and they are stealing our neighbor's chickens. A friend of ours has one and when I saw him I was greatly surprised. He had a long thin body with a tail the length of himself. His head was large and his little sharp eyes looked out of place. His nose was long and pointed, his ears always cocked up. He slunk along the ground in a way which seemed as tho he feared no one and was prepared to spring at them without a moment's notice. His coat was red and shaggy, therefore he was not very valuable. He was only a young one, but bright and cunning.

My friend also had a small rabbit, which he gave to my sister Ella, but two mornings after it was gone. Our pup, Buster, was suspected as he had blood on his feet, but he did look innocent when I told him about it.

HELEN AULD.

Rosetown, Sask.

QUEER LITTLE RABBITS

Once our teacher caught some little rabbits. The teacher had a cat too. This cat had little kittens. When the little kittens fed, the little rabbits fed with them. The old cat thought this was very strange. She would pat them with her paw, but they would not play like her own kittens.

The little rabbits did not stay all the time. When they grew up they went away.

BESSIE McLACHLAN,

Age 11 years.

A WOLF'S DEN

When my father was summerfallowing he saw a wolf's den by a slough. When the dog would go down to the water to get a drink the old wolves would chase him away. One day at noon my father went down to their hole and dug them out and got three little ones, and the old one stood away off watching him. There were other holes around with young ones in them.

GEORGE KURTZ,

Goodwater, Sask.

Age 10.

THE LITTLE LAME SNIPE

I was just hatched out of my shell and I ran about quite happily. One day it rained with an east wind. I shivered and shook. I lay down beside a stone.

Next day a girl picked me up and took me home. She wrapped me up and got me warm. I got better and the girl let me go. I flew away and have been free a whole year.

EDNA DEVLIN,

Horizon, Sask.

Age 12.

THE SWALLOWS

Last spring there were some swallows built a nest in the corner of our barn. They worked on, day by day, until it was finished. And when it was finished they were very happy. They flew all around.

One day we got a great rainstorm and the nest got soaked and fell down. I think they were sorry, and so was I, and after that I never saw them again.

ALFRED A. BRANDT,

Age 10 years.

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The boys and girls of today will be the men and women of tomorrow. Give your young folks an opportunity to acquire thrifty and business-like habits early in life and you will not need to worry about their future. School work, as well as the ordinary chores around home, for a boy or girl twelve years of age should be supplemented by some special training. This is necessary to give the boy or girl some idea of what life really is, before he or she finally leaves school to enter the work-a-day world. How can your boy or girl now obtain a practical business experience under home influences? The booklet entitled, "Canadians in the Making," will give you the answer. It is an interesting and nicely-illustrated little book and will prove a real help to parents having a boy or girl problem to solve.

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop. ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Shrop. rams. 25tf

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FIFTEEN REGISTERED SHORTHORNS— Cows and heifers, due to calve soon. Good milkers. Herd includes 50 Shorthorns and 25 grade heifers. 75 Yorkshire pigs and 10 Clydesdales. Prices reduced. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 38-4

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SITUATION WANTED

MARRIED MAN—FARMER BY TRADE, WORK farm for half crop, everything furnished; reference if wanted; desires possession at once; family of three. Martin Sego, Kenaston, Sask. 38-4

SEED GRAIN WANTED

The farmer who is alive to conditions will realize that this season is particularly suited to the disposal of seed grain. Owing to an early frost which occurred in several districts thruout the West, wide awake farmers in these localities realize that it will be especially necessary to obtain seed which has not been affected at all by frost for seeding in the spring so that a good crop will be insured as far as possible to take advantage of the high prices which are bound to hold for grain in the fall of 1915. The government has recognized that seed grain is required and is making arrangements whereby seed may be bought and distributed to the drought visited districts. Farmers having seed grain for sale can make no better investment today than to spend a few dollars in a classified advertisement on this page. All that is necessary at this time is to announce that seed grain is for sale and its disposal is practically certain. Remember this page reaches and is carefully read in more than 33,000 farm homes every week thruout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The cost of a classified advertisement at 4 cents a word, to be inserted in four issues of The Guide, such as would dispose of all the seed grain for sale, need not be any more than \$5. With this small outlay the farmer can be certain of a handsome profit on his grain even over and above the present high prices, and all having seed for sale should place an advertisement in this page. All that is necessary is to count the words in your ad. in accordance with instructions at the top of this page, enclose money order for the correct amount and forward it to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

APPLES, FALL AND WINTER—FOR SALE. Write or wire for quotations. Our fruit is all taken from well cultivated orchards. Only sell sprayed fruit. Address: McDougall and Evans, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 38-4

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LAYELL AND DUNNO — LIVE STOCK Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRACT- or, eight bottom Oliver gang plow, and three bottom scrub breaker, at a bargain. Outfit suitable for heavy work; has been used but little and is in good working order. For particulars address Dr. B. F. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 40-2

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

In regard to wintering the ewes there is always experienced more or less in flocks, especially among those owned by farmers who have had no previous experience with sheep, a tendency in some of the ewes to disown their lambs as soon as they are born in the spring. Very often the trouble is directly due to the kind of wintering which the ewes experienced. It is true that sheep will do well outside in the winter and will live principally on roughage, but at the same time it must be remembered that in order for them to bring good healthy offspring into the world and be then able to care for them, the ewes must necessarily be in a strong, verile, healthy condition themselves. It has been noticed that those ewes which will not care for their lambs are the ones which have scarcely any milk in their udders. Hence it is important that breeding ewes thru the winter should be cared for to a certain extent—not pampered at all—but given a small grain ration, say a pint of oats or so a day after Christmas time, in order to keep them strong and in good flesh preparatory to the lambing season.

Have you made plans to fence in a certain amount of the farm? If so, the best time to set the posts is before the frost comes. A good method is to start with the corner posts, putting them in as solidly as possible. Remember that the success of the fence will depend largely upon these corner posts and as such a little extra pains taken to set them solid will be well repaid when the fence is up.

To put in the corner posts, dig a good big hole and put the posts down from two and a half to three feet. Fill in around them with some lean concrete and let them settle before attempting to put up any of the fence wire. When they have had time to become solid in the ground, put in the braces. These should be posts set about five or six feet from the corner-post in the direct line of each side of the fence. There should be a wooden brace from the top of the corner post to the bottom of the brace post and a wire twisted tight from the top of the brace post to the bottom of the corner post.

As soon as the corner posts are in, a line stretched tightly from one to the other will give the position of the intermediate fence posts. If a hog fence is being built, the posts should not be much more than one rod apart. For such a fence it is best to stretch tightly close to the surface of the ground one strand of barbed wire. Do this before the rest of the fence is put up and it will not tend to alter the tension of the other wires. When the places for the posts are determined, the holes can be made and the posts set.

If all this is done in the fall, the fence can be put up in the spring while the frost is in the ground and at this time almost any of the posts can be used for the stretcher. The bottom strand will be the barbed wire, then the pig fence should be three feet high and a good general purpose fence could be completed by putting on three more strands of barbed wire spaced between 8 and 9 in. apart.

"Feed your hogs sunshine" is a very pertinent heading noticed the other day in an advertisement for hog houses which appeared in one of the farm journals. And why not? Too little attention is paid to lighting and ventilation in the ordinary hog house. Hogs require light just as much as any other class of livestock. Sunlight is the cheapest and most easily obtainable of Nature's germ killers. Why, then, if a farmer's ambition is to raise healthy stock, should so little attention be paid in many cases to the proper lighting of barns and stables?

As soon as freeze-up comes a lot of the grain which has been unavoidably wasted during harvest operations can be put to profitable use by turning the horses out into the stubble fields thruout the day. The horses will pick up in flesh wonderfully and can be very profitably left out in this manner every day until the first snow fall.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CREAM

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON CREAM- ery Co. We pay the highest prices. Submit with each shipment, guarantee honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

The Pleasures of Sheep Raising

Now don't say something sarcastic after reading that head. I admit most writers employ their time discussing the troubles of sheep raising, as if there were nothing but wearisome detail and constant annoyance in owning and caring for a flock of sheep. On the contrary I have spent many a happy hour, yes whole days, with a flock of ewes and their lambs. And there are poorer ways of spending time, too. I have never been able to account for the lack of interest with which the average farmer views the ownership of a neat little flock of say 40 to 50 ewes.

One man will tell you that sheep are deceptive, that you can't tell how much one will weigh by looking at it like you can a hog or steer. Another will observe that where one member of the flock goes the rest follow, and you can't handle them like other stock. Another objection is that sheep are particular about the quality of their food, and they get "off feed" easily. Then they say you have a world of trouble with parasites and dogs, and finally the old ewes demoralize the ranks of the lambs, and a final point they raise is that the market is as variable as a thermometer in spring.

Be it so, there is a way out of every trouble and this is as true in the case of sheep troubles as any other. You will find that the troubles that ordinarily annoy the sheep raiser disappear when he gets interested in sheep husbandry as he does in buying more land or growing bigger crops of corn.

Did you never lean over the rail of the sheep-lot some Sunday morning and quietly and joyfully study the ways of the members of the flock; watch them industriously consume the bran and oats you have spread along the shallow troughs; watch them pick out the timothy heads and the fine leaves of the hay you had brought for their rack?

Did you never on any of these occasions contemplate the fine worsteds and woolsens the fleeces would make, and think that you were growing the inaugural suit of a president of the United States?

Did you never go over with eyes and hands, fingers straight not bent in, the newly purchased ram; note his bold majestic appearance, his generous build, pleasing proportions and fine dense fleece; and contemplate with keen delight the improvement you stand a chance to realize in your next crop of lambs? And if you grow a few of the best ram lambs for breeding purposes how proudly you will be able to inform prospective purchasers of the good blood lines which your lambs represent.

And did you never take reckoning, as you fed and cared for the flock, of the days when the lambs of the new "Daddy" would arrive and prove the correctness of your expectations?

Did you never watch the little lambs as they arrive mostly ears and legs covered with tightly curled dark wool—watch these odd shapes unroll and become animated? Then the wonderful happens. The awkward little body driven by instinct—by the wisdom of the universe; some power beyond our comprehension—finds the source from which it will draw sustenance and the materials for growth and activity in the days to come, and signal its success with frequent jerky movements of its amusing tail.

Did you never labor with some poor little orphan lamb to keep alive the tiny spark of life it still retained, to fool some wise but robust old ewe into believing it her own? Some way you get a lot of satisfaction in getting this one lamb started to healthy lambhood. And if you should find the bottle the last resort what joy you will have in bringing the little waif into rugged health. His amusing antics and mute appreciation of your attentions will be a source of gratification to the whole family.

What a place of activity the lamb lot becomes—a veritable three ring circus, an ovine athletic field—and if the sight of a score or more of healthy frolicsome lambs playing tag about their mothers, around the feed racks and over the straw stacks, does not bring pleasing relaxation and full compensation for all the little troubles they have caused, you are to be pitied for having a soul so devoid of sentiment.

There is joy in the more practical side of sheep raising. Did you never view with a distinct sense of pride and

a feeling of good management the clean fence corners and absence of weeds which afflict the sheepless meadows of neighboring farms? In these and many other direct and indirect ways one may derive much profit and pleasure from sheep raising.—The Farmers' Review.

WILL FEEDING HOGS PAY THIS WINTER?

War is a terrible calamity. Its harmful effects are world wide in their application and it will doubtless take many years to overcome the damage which the present eruption has done to all branches of industry. But there are few disasters, no matter how severe, which do not have a certain influence for good. Perhaps it is a refining influence or at any rate such happenings tend to, either directly or indirectly, turn men's attentions to some unprofitable practice which, under ordinary circumstances, would go unnoticed. The war has had the effect of abnormally advancing the prices for grain. From a glance at the weekly market reports it will be noticed that instead of the bulk of the grain grading No. 1 and No. 2 Northern, as was the case last year, quite the largest proportion is grading No. 3, No. 4 and lower this fall. The same general inferiority in grade is noticed concerning oats, and in addition to this fact it is recognized that both the barley and oat crops have been lighter this year. Under ordinary conditions, that is, with normal prices, a very large proportion of this inferior grain would be kept on the farms, fed to stock and shipped later on as a finished product, either beef or pork.

The question then confronting the farmer is whether the net profit last year on feeding stock was large enough to allow of there still remaining a profit with wheat worth between 22 and 27 cents more a bushel this year, with oats 15 cents higher, with barley advanced about 16 cents. The answer rests largely with the individual hog raiser, because last year's profit should be known to him and such being the case a discussion of this subject will be very valuable. The profit can be obtained in different ways, but one method which might be adopted would be as follows: It was determined that for every hundred pounds of gain made in several pens of hogs at the Agassiz Experimental Station during the winter season of 1913 it took on the average 240 pounds of grain fed in conjunction with milk and roots. This year, with the price of grain averaging 88 cents per hundred pounds more and the price for hogs remaining about the same, it will cost 91.2 cents extra to produce the same hundred pounds of gain. This being so the point upon which the feeder must satisfy himself is whether the difference between the profit he obtained last year on every hundred pounds of gain made by the hogs and the 91.2 cents increased cost of production this year will still leave a balance of profit sufficient to justify the risk and care which feeding hogs necessitates.

This question is a very important one to the farmer just now and The Guide invites a discussion from farmers from all parts of the West as to whether in their locality under existing conditions it is more profitable to feed hogs during the winter or to sell all the grain either now or in the spring.

GARDEN SEED MAY BE SCARCE

Practically all kinds of garden seed are going to be at a premium when planting time swings around next spring. This is the present outlook, according to W. A. Wheeler, secretary of the Dakota Improved Seed Company. This is due chiefly to the fact that Germany is the greatest gardening nation of the world.

The seeds used in the household gardens of America are nearly all imported from abroad, from the gardens of Germany, France, Holland and England. In these countries the gardens are cultivated principally for the purpose of supplying seed to the rest of the world, each garden making a specialty of a certain kind of seed of one variety.

From Germany, whose imports are now bottled up, comes seed for beets, mangels, carrots and radishes. France produces the best radish seeds and celery. Denmark is a heavy producer of cabbage and rutabaga seeds. Holland raises most of the bulbs, but fortunately the fall crop of bulbs already has reached America.

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We need not emphasize the quality of these new fall and winter suits—the name FAIRWEATHER has always been a guarantee for all that is latest in the realm of ladies' fashions.

This special mail order offer comprises suits that are worth almost double the amount asked—unusual conditions, however, have brought about this unusual reduction.

Coats are the new long type and skirts have the deep tunic effect. All are smartly trimmed and are made up in such favored materials as Gaberdines, Serges and Cheviots, and in all the season's newest color shades.

Take note of this special price **\$22.50**

Write for our Fur Catalogue

Our Fur Department has a reputation well known throughout Canada, and our new catalogue of 1914-15 fur styles depicts all that is newest in fur fashiondom. A postal enquiry will bring you one. Write for it.

Fairweather's

297 Portage Avenue

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MONTREAL

\$7.50

Places either of these Columbia Grafonolas in Your Home

And right now think what a continual source of entertainment, through the long winter evenings ahead, it will be to have all the best music such machines will bring.

Two Special Offers:

The "Regal"

No machine of any make, of a similar type to this, has ever been sold for anything like this price. Together with 12 standard 10-inch double disc records we are selling this machine on a cash payment of \$7.50. The balance of \$67.50 is payable in nine similar monthly payments.



The "Jewel"

This machine is one of this year's new models and embraces all improvements on talking machines up-to-date. Our convenient payment system places it in your home on a cash payment of \$7.50 and monthly payments of

\$6.00. On these terms we are selling this machine with 12 standard 10-inch double disc records for \$58.00.

Winnipeg Piano Co.

333 Portage Ave.

Winnipeg, Man.

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Grain Growers' Guide Coupon No. 1

A War-Time Message to Grain Growers Guide Readers From Catesbys Limited

For six years we have been doing business in Canada, but our confidence in Canadians was never greater than it is today. Readers of The Guide have given us loyal support, and for this reason we thank you all for past orders and in anticipation of continued patronage during present strenuous times.

We have not raised prices on Catesby clothing, and our old offer stands, which is, that we guarantee to sell you a Suit or Overcoat, made of fine English cloth, cut in the latest Canadian, New York, or London style (as you prefer), laid down at your door, all duty and carriage charges prepaid by us, for a price only one-half of what you would have to pay for goods of the same quality in Canada.

Isn't that an offer worth looking into? Of course it is.

Then sit down right now. Fill out the above coupon, mail it to our Winnipeg office, get our New Season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of suitings or overcoatings (or both) free of charge. With the Style Book is a letter explaining our system of doing business, also a self-measurement form which is so simple you can't go wrong in using it.

Get the Patterns Now and be Convinced

We send these patterns to you post free. It only costs you a post card or a letter to get them, and you don't even have to return the patterns if you shouldn't buy. Surely we cannot make a fairer offer than that. So mail that coupon now.

If you don't want to cut this paper, send a post card request for the patterns. But to get them you must mention the Grain Growers' Guide. Address:

CATESBYS LTD.

(Of Tottenham Court Rd., London, Eng.)

Dept. "M"

406 TRIBUNE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

\$12.50 BUYS

The "BURLINGTON." This is the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit. Duty free and carriage paid.



LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We will guarantee to pay the following Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 11c to 12c; DUCKS—Young 11c, Old 10c; OLD ROOSTERS, 9c; TURKEYS—Old 12c to 14c, Young 15c to 16c; GEESSE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, Best Market Prices.

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG

Europe is practically the only thing that may assure sufficient seeds for next spring to prevent exorbitant prices. Most of the seeds reach America during the winter, especially between November and February. Altho much traffic may cross the Atlantic in the months to come, with Germany blockaded and her commerce destroyed, there is a chance that America will have an opportunity to raise her own seeds.

WINNIPEG FAIR CLYDESDALE FUTURITIES

The Clydesdale Futurities inaugurated last year by the Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association proved an attraction of extraordinary interest to the multitude of Westerners who maintain that there is nothing in the domain of heavy-draft horsemanship to compare with this famous breed, and the showing at the exhibition in July last was looked forward to with keen anticipation throughout the West as promising to be a star feature of the big Western fair. These expectations were fully met.

As a new enterprise, the Clydesdale Futurity was a pronounced success. Twenty-six foals were entered in the two events, eight stallions and eighteen fillies, and flattering in the extreme were the encomiums passed on this collection of magnificent young blood, not only by the judges, but by the assembled horsemen and the stock experts of the various publications represented on the fair grounds. The winning colts were among the best exponents of the breed, type and quality both considered, ever shown in Canada. The following carried off the honors:

Stallions: 1, "Sweetheart's Pride," J. I. Miller, Myrtle, Man.; 2, "Count Ideal," A. Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; 3, "Legal Count," A. Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; 4, "Special Merit," W. H. Galbraith, Hartney, Man. Fillies: 1, "Pearl Guide," J. E. Martin, Condie, Sask.; 2, "Nina of Maple Grove," D. Little, Portage la Prairie, Man.; 3, "Dunne Lodge Lady Marcellus," R. H. Bryce, St. Charles, Man.; 4, "Middleton's Jewel," F. Brook, Elgin, Man.; 5, "Rosy Lee," W. H. Galbraith, Hartney, Man.; 6, "Baroness Arely," T. Zachary, Austin, Man.

The special prizes, of which a number were offered by men interested in the breed, were awarded as follows: Gold medal for best stallion, offered by W. Grant, Regina, Sask., to J. I. Miller, Myrtle, Man.; cash prize of \$15 offered by W. J. McCollum, Brampton, Ont., for best lot of stallions, to Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; cash prize of \$10 offered by W. J. McCollum, Brampton, Ont., for best lot of fillies, to J. E. Martin, Condie, Sask.; gold watch offered by the Stovel Company, Winnipeg, for the best filly, to J. E. Martin, Condie, Sask.

The exhibition management put on the Clydesdale Futurities with a view to stimulating the breeding of a superior class of heavy draft horses throughout Western Canada and to make it an object for breeders to take better care of their young stock, especially during the winter season. The result has amply justified the experiment, and the board of directors announces that it has decided to continue this feature for another year. The prize money amounts to some \$500. Entries will be accepted from now until the 1st of November, for foals of 1914, to be shown at the exhibition of 1915. Full information may be obtained by addressing A. W. Bell, secretary of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association, Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

THE FARMERS' DUTY

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The Agricultural Gazette, the official organ of the agricultural department, contains another stirring appeal to the farmers of Canada from Hon. Martin Burrell, department of agriculture, to raise foodstuffs. The minister says:

"Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It

is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers; worse still, they have become destroyers of food.

Must Have Food

"The area to be sown to wheat and rye this fall in Europe will be seriously reduced. Should the war continue into the summer of next year, the food production in Europe cannot approach that of normal years. Looking at the situation in even its most favorable light there will be in 1915 a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying. Canada is responding promptly to the call of the motherland for men and equipment. Britain needs more than men, she must have food—food this year and next. We are sending our surplus now. We should prepare for the larger surplus next year. The government is strongly impressed with the desirability of increasing the crop acreage in Canada. Growers of fall wheat should endeavor to increase their sowing. The Canadian farmer, earnestly bending all his energies to increase the food supply for the Britisher at home and the British soldiers at the front, is doing his share in the gigantic struggle of the Empire.

Doing Duty to Empire

"Apart from the practical certainty that wheat and other foods next year will yield large financial returns to the producer, there is the great fact that the Canadian farmers, who, by extra effort enlarge their wheat and other crop acreages and increase their livestock products, will be doing the best thing possible to strengthen the empire in its day of trial."

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

THANKSGIVING

Monday DAY Oct. 12

FARE AND ONE THIRD
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Good Going FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9th, to MONDAY, OCTOBER 12th inclusive. FINAL RETURN LIMIT, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1914.

For Tickets, Reservations and full particulars, apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent or Train Agent.

W. J. QUINLAN
Winnipeg, Man. Dist. Pass. Agent

ATTENTION Dry Farmers

THE NINTH SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS will be held in Wichita, Kansas, Oct. 12-15. THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF FARM WOMEN will be held same dates. THE INTERNATIONAL SOIL-PRODUCTS EXPOSITION will be held October 7-17.

\$10,000 in Premiums

This offering is made for provincial, district, individual, state, county displays in agriculture. Send your exhibit immediately to John Ferriter, Superintendent of Exhibits, Wichita, Kansas.

Write R. H. Faxon, Secretary, International Dry-Farming Congress, about the Congress.

OATS

We want all the good Oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

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THIS DOWSWELL WASHING MACHINE has an established reputation of 25 years. It works easily and thoroughly and will wash wrist bands or blankets, as desired. Width 17 in., length 27 1/2 in., depth 12 in.

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has changed ironing day from one of dread to one of pleasure. Fuel and pump contained in slanted handle, only

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THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Brandon :: Manitoba

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 5, 1914)

Wheat—The situation during the past week has been somewhat bearish, showing a decline of 2 cents on all options. The cables continue to come lower, and the large receipts help to keep prices down. The exporter does not want to stock up with cash wheat until he can see an outlet ahead. The first part of October is generally the time for re-adjustment of prices and continued liquidation, the reason being that during the preceding months of July, August and September, the traders get loaded up with expensive wheat on crop scares, and when the actual wheat begins to arrive in large quantities they become afraid and start to unload, as a result the premiums have all disappeared except on the 1 Northern, which still is worth 1 cent over October. The 2 and 3 Northern is being delivered on the option, while there is a fair demand for the lower grades. The spreads on the 4 and 5 have come in about 2 cents during the week. There does not appear to be anyone willing to take the near by deliveries, but we believe all the wheat will yet be wanted, and that higher prices should eventually prevail.

Oats—This grain has also suffered a setback during the past week, October oats having declined 1 cent and the lower grades 1 cent. There have been some oats worked for export, but oats have been over bought by speculators after the news was spread that the government was buying them. This caused oat buyers to wait for re-adjustments of prices, while the liquidation continues, we believe that oats are going to be in good demand.

Barley—This grain shows no fluctuations, there being very light receipts and what does arrive is immediately shipped and taken off the market. The wide spreads still exist between 3 and 4, the reason being that 3 is the only grade deliverable on the option.

Flax—There appears to be no buyer for cash flax, the spot seed is being delivered on the option, which has declined about 8 cents during the week. There appears to be no demand in sight and it looks as if flax will sell lower than wheat.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Sept. 29	108 1/2	110 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Sept. 30	107 1/2	110 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Oct. 1	107 1/2	109 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Oct. 2	107 1/2	106 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Oct. 3	105 1/2	108 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Oct. 5	106 1/2	109 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2

Oats—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Sept. 29	48 1/2	48 1/2	53	53
Sept. 30	48 1/2	48 1/2	52	52
Oct. 1	48 1/2	48 1/2	52	52
Oct. 2	48 1/2	47 1/2	52	52
Oct. 3	48 1/2	48 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Oct. 5	48 1/2	48 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2

Flax—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Sept. 29	122 1/2	124	126	126
Sept. 30	122 1/2	123 1/2	125	125
Oct. 1	120	122	123	123
Oct. 2	116 1/2	118	119 1/2	119 1/2
Oct. 3	115 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Oct. 5	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Oct. 2)

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	81.07
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.07 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.07 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu., to arrive	1.06 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.06 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 20 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.02 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars, transit	1.04 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.03 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.82
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.82
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	.95 1/2
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	.91 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	.81 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.90 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.87 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, part car	.96 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	.98 1/2
No. 4 corn, 2 cars, mixed	.65
Sample grade corn, 1 car	.65
No. 4 corn, 1 car	.65
No. 5 corn, 1 car	.65
Ear corn, 1 car	.62
No. 5 yellow corn, 1 car, settlement	.66
No. 6 corn, 1 car, mixed	.65
No. 3 white oats, 1,500 bu., to arrive	.42 1/2
No grade oats, 4 cars	.41
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.41 1/2

No. 2 rye, 1 car, short rate	.83
No grade rye, 4 cars	.80 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	.46 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	.52
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.53
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu., to arrive	1.37
No. 1 flax, 2,000 bu., to arrive	1.40 1/2

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Oct. 2.—Receipts at the yards today were: 1,700 cattle, 1,100 hogs, and 6,800 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from, for steers, \$5.00 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$7.50; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.60; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00; veal calves, \$6.50 to \$9.75. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and feeders ranged from, for feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$4.50 to \$7.25; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.25 to \$6.85; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$5.85; stock bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.50. Market steady. Hog prices ranged from \$7.85 to \$8.10, the bulk price being from \$7.90 to \$8.00. Market steady. Shorn sheep and lambs ranged from, for lambs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$6.00; bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.00; wethers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Oct. 3.—Wheat—Pressure in evidence at opening largely the result of heavy Winnipeg closing and expectations of liberal American shipments, as shown by Bradstreet's. Consumption continues on a very large scale and the shortage in some countries, which are not being supplied, is becoming acute. Demand from France will undoubtedly continue, as damage is confirmed to a large proportion of their crop, and then again, the yield in North Africa is light.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Oct. 3.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 1,487 cattle, 4,276 sheep, 3,627 hogs, and 235 horses. The cattle market was very unsettled all week and prices were about 25 cents lower on all classes of steers, while cows, heifers and oxen held strong at last week's prices. We would advise buyers to be a little careful, as all markets are weak. Feeders are in good demand and are all picked up quick at strong prices. Stockers are selling readily from \$5.25 to \$5.75, the good quality being greatly sought after. Dealers quote the following prices, fed and watered: Steers, choice export, \$6.75; choice butcher, \$6.50; common butcher, \$6.10; feeders, \$5.50 to \$5.75; stockers, light, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Heifers, choice heavy, \$6.00; common, \$5.50; stockers, \$5.50; light, \$5.00. Cows, choice heavy, \$5.50; common, \$4.25.

to \$4.75; thin, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Calves, heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.50; light, to 200 lbs., \$7.50. Springers, choice, \$6.50 to \$8.00; common, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Bulls, common, \$4.00 to \$4.75. Oxen, choice, \$4.00 to \$5.25; common, \$3.50. Lambs, milk, \$6.25. Sheep, wethers, \$5.60; ewes, \$5.00. Hogs continue to go lower and it is hard to tell where they will stop, as all markets are declining. Hogs closed on Friday \$7.30 to \$7.55; choice hogs off cars, \$7.30 to \$7.55; fed and watered, \$7.00 to \$7.30.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Oct. 2, 1914.	1913
1914 Wheat	1913
1 hard	13,336.10
1 Nor.	2,457,187.50
2 Nor.	5,569,415.00
3 Nor.	4,335,007.20
No. 4	2,700,670.20
Others	1,776,213.50

This week	16,851,830.30	This week	8,061,690.43
Last week	14,347,002.10	Last week	7,127,194.13

Increase .. 2,503,928.20 Increase .. 934,496.30

Oats	1913
1 C.W.	7,739.04
2 C.W.	1,189,262.14
3 C.W.	602,724.30
Ex. 1 Fd.	181,783.36
Others	855,362.21

This week	2,836,873.03	This week	3,123,874.06
Last week	1,802,757.05	Last week	2,388,586.10

Increase .. 1,034,115.92 Increase .. 735,287.96

Barley	1913
3 C.W.	124,660.09
4 C.W.	256,394.20
Rej.	57,489.42
Feed	70,731.12
Others	58,391.42

This week	566,667.29	This week	1,778,450.08
Last week	408,350.42	Last week	1,855,261.26

Increase .. 158,316.85 Decrease .. 76,811.18

Last year's total .. 1,292,829.12 Last year's total .. 1,701,190.00

SHIPMENTS

1914	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
lake	4,128,703	361,453	91,112	252,206
rail	90,659	7,907	881	...

1913 lake 7,560,023 606,897 446,490 24,976 rail 84,817 7,081 2,480

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending October 2, 1914.—

Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	16,851,830	2,836,873
Total	22,546,084	3,787,926
In ves'ls in Can.	5,188,142	580,189
Ter. Harbors	5,188,142	580,189
At Buffalo and Duluth	338,838	20,000

Total this week	22,884,922	3,807,926	806,594
Total last week	20,112,196	2,392,350	559,142
Total last year	11,420,694	6,274,813	2,051,118

INSPECTIONS

Cars inspected for week ended Sept. 30:

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1914	8614	10847	1285
1913	1285	1325	332
Barley	332	875	232
Flax	232	221	12
Screenings	12	12	...

Cars inspected on Sunday, October 4:

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1914	773	1218	155
1913	155	156	35
Barley	35	114	49
Flax	49	30	...

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 29 to October 5 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Sept. 29	108 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	93 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	60 1/2	61	59	57	121 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	...
30	107 1/2	104 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	78 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	57	121 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	...
Oct. 1	107 1/2	104 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	78 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	57	121 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	...
2	104 1/2	100 1/2	95 1/2	89 1/2	84 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2	48 1/2	...	...	...	...	65 1/2	65 1/2	...	...	116 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	...
3	106 1/2	102 1/2	97 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2	48 1/2	...	...	...	...	65 1/2	59 1/2	...	...	115 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	...
5	107 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	93 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	77 1/2	48 1/2	...	...	...	44 1/2	65 1/2	59 1/2	...	...	119 1/2	110 1/2	...	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, OCTOBER 5

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat			New Cr'p	Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	107	108 1/2	81 1/2	Choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	23c	23c	24c-25c
No. 2 Nor.	103 1/2	104 1/2	79 1/2	Best butcher steers and heifers	6.75-7.00	7.00-7.25	5.85-6.10	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	98 1/2	99 1/2	78 1/2	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.50-6.75	6.75-7.00	5.50-5.75	Good round lots	17c-18c	17c-18c	20c
No. 4	95 1/2	96 1/2	75 1/2	Best fat cows	6.00-6.25	6.25-6.50	5.35-5.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	92 1/2	93 1/2	72 1/2	Medium cows	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	5.40-5.50	Strictly new laid	20c-21c	20c-21c	25c
No. 6	87 1/2	88 1/2	70 1/2	Common cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	4.35-4.75	Potatoes			
Feed	77 1/2	78 1/2	...	Beat bulls	3.25-3.50	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.75	New	50c-55c	50c-55c	55c-37c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 CW	48 1/2	49 1/2	33 1/2	Choice veal calves	4.25-4.50	4.50-4.75	3.50-4.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	30c	30c	32c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	6.25-6.75	6.50-7.00	7.00-7.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	24c	24c	27c
No. 3	65	66 1/2	...	Best milkers and springers (each)	5.00-5.50	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.90 to \$2.10	...
Cash Flax				Common milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$65-\$75	Live Poultry			
No. 1 NW	113 1/2	122	118	Hogs				Hens	11c	11c	...
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	\$8.00	\$8.35	\$9.00	Roosters	9c	9c	...
October	106 1/2	108 1/2	81 1/2	Heavy sows	\$6.50	\$6.85	\$7.00	Ducks	11c	11c	...
December	109 1/2	110 1/2	80 1/2	Stags	\$5.00	\$5.35	\$5.00	Turkeys	13c-16c	13c-16c	...
May	116 1/2	117 1/2	86 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
Oat Futures				Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$15	\$15	\$11-\$12
October	48 1/2	49 1/2	34 1/2	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	No. 1 Upland	\$14	\$14	\$10-\$11
December	48 1/2	49 1/2	34 1/2					No. 1 Timothy	\$18	\$18	\$15-\$16
May	52 1/2	53 1/2	38 1/2					No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$9-\$11	...
Flax Futures											
October	113 1/2	122 1/2	119								
December	114 1/2	124 1/2	120 1/2								
May	115 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2								

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Putting Our Faith Into Practice

As soon as the first shock of the European war was over, manufacturers and merchants in United States began to ask themselves: "Is it a WORLD calamity? Cannot WE get something in the way of benefit to make up in part for the trouble it will cause?"

This is a question the people of Canada might well ask themselves.

The people of United States are awake to the fact that many of the necessities of life—yea, and luxuries—that were formerly supplied by Continental Europe must now be produced in the factories of United States.

This is a time for the manufacturers of Canada to buckle down to work and make and sell right here at home many of the things the people of Canada have formerly imported from Continental Europe.

Now is the time for Canadians to APPLY that abiding faith—to carry it into the BUSINESS of life.

This much is certain: Most of what we eat and wear and use for months to come—perhaps for years—must be produced on this Continent of North America.

Many Canadian manufacturers—already awake to their opportunity—are arranging to get machinery in motion to supply Canadians with those articles they have formerly imported—the dresses and millinery and perfumes from France; the silverware, enamelware, and hosiery and countless other things from Germany; the parasols from Austria; the laces and watches from Switzerland.

Soon Canadian manufacturers will begin to tell the people of Canada that THEY—our own manufacturers—have these things for them; soon the merchants of Canada will announce that they are well stocked with these goods—of home manufacture. These announcements will come to the people of Canada in the form of advertisements in the newspapers. Watch for these advertisements and when they appear read them and respond to them. It is a duty the people of Canada owe to their country, their industries, and themselves.

THRESHER'S ACCOUNT BOOK

No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed, as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
10 Sheets Week's Record Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms	2 Sheet Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
2 Sheet Summary Gains and Losses	

The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4. Price of one copy, \$1.00; price for two copies, \$1.50.

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BOOK DEPT., THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

A CHEAP ROOT CELLAR

With the introduction of more livestock thruout the West, there is an increasing area of land given over to the production of roots. When fall comes the question arises as to a safe method for storing them during the winter months when they are so valuable in giving succulence to the otherwise dry feed which is all that is available for winter feeding. In many cases where roots are grown, as soon as the frost comes they are pulled, allowed to dry in the field for a day or so and then stored in a box-stall in the centre of the barn. In large barns this is quite possible and is an excellent way of keeping roots during the winter, altho stored in this manner they do not keep quite so well as they would do if stored in a root cellar, due to the fact that the ordinary temperature at which a barn containing stock is kept is somewhat too high. The best method, and one which has given complete satisfaction in the coldest weather, is to store roots in a dug-out pit in the ground. At the Rosthern Experimental Station a root cellar of this nature has been used with very satisfactory results. The construction is quite simple, merely consisting of a pit dug out in a side hill, if possible, and of varying size, depending upon the amount of roots to be stored. A plow and scraper will soon dig out a large enough hole. When this is done, poles can be laid across the top to act as rafters for the roof, or, if the pit is fairly wide, probably it will be necessary to build up a good support of poles with cross pieces. If a bluff is near, this framework can soon be put up. When this is done some brush should be laid on the rafters, willow brush, if easily obtainable, placed about a foot or eighteen inches deep is the best perhaps and over this layer should be placed at least a foot of straw. Flax straw will make the best covering, but wheat, barley, oat straw or prairie hay may be used to almost equal advantage. Care should be taken that a good even thickness is put on, especially around the outside so that when the earth, which was taken from the pit, is put back over the top, there will be an even layer all over underneath of brush and straw. Room should be left for a ventilator, which can be a small stove-pipe placed in position while the earth is being scraped back over the top. All else that is necessary will be provision for a door and this should be made double if possible so as to make certain in the very coldest weather that the frost will not penetrate to the inside of the cave and lower the temperature to freezing. It will be found that the best temperature at which to keep roots is around 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit and the best way to determine this temperature is to suspend a thermometer thru the ventilator and by consulting this once or twice a day the temperature can be kept fairly constant. In the very coldest weather it will probably be found necessary to close the opening of the ventilator with straw or some old rags, but during the day-time in the late fall and also in the early spring, it will be found often necessary to have the door open for a certain portion of the day. If a location can be secured for the cellar in a side hill or bank, provision can be made for a trap-door in the roof when building, so that all that will be necessary in filling will be to drive the wagon so that the tail board is over the trap and then shovel the roots out down a chute. In handling roots care should be taken not to unduly bruise them. They should be pulled in the field, allowed to dry for a day or so, so that the dirt will fall away from them when being handled, and then conveyed from the field to the cave or root-cellar. Root-cellars similar to the one described will be found to be practicable in almost any part of the West, providing the bottom of the pit does not reach down to the water table. Thus no difficulty in this respect would be experienced in a side hill, but before building one on almost level ground, it would be necessary to determine whether there was any possibility of the soil water being close to the surface of the ground.

THE FARM MEDICINE CHEST

How many animals die every year on farms just because the ordinary remedies are not available when required? Take, for example, a wire cut or a puncture in the foot with any rusty nail which happens to be lying around the yard; perhaps the animal gets well, but oftentimes it contracts tetanus or lockjaw and dies. Perhaps the cause of death is not recog-

nised as due to a mere scratch, but in all probability this is the case, germs being allowed to enter the system thru the cut. Much loss of this nature could be avoided by more care being given to cleaning up the yards and fences, but at the same time a remedy for nail cuts should always be on hand in the shape of some tincture of iodine. This is a cheap and simple remedy, but quite efficient since besides being a disinfectant, tincture of iodine is also a very effective germicide. Whenever either man or beast is scratched with a rusty nail, a dirty sliver or other foreign body, the best remedy is to squeeze out some of the blood from the wound and then drop on a few drops of tincture of iodine. If the cut is deep it should be introduced into the wound with a clean stick or tooth pick so that it will have a chance to follow up the germs of infection and speedily kill them. Thus all trouble from septic poisoning or other complications will be avoided.

There are several other simple remedies which should never be absent from the farm medicine chest, such as Epsom or glauber salts, raw linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, sweet nitre and saltpetre. Ginger and baking soda, which are so useful in cases of colic, are in practically all cases at hand in the cooking cupboard, but there is no reason why the other medicines mentioned cannot be always at hand too. Then a little boracic ointment or powder is always useful to dust over or apply to any sore which may occur on the shoulders of the horses or other animals, and, in the matter of disinfectants, ordinary bluestone or a small bottle of creolin will be all that is necessary to control infection.

SWAMP FEVER

Swamp fever, called by some infectious anemia of horses, is produced by a bacterium which is transmissible to horses and mules. About the first symptoms noticed are a general weakness of the animal, it tires very readily and is not able to do any work. The loss of flesh is apparent in spite of the very hearty appetite which the animal has at times. The appetite usually remains good until death, but the feed seems to do the animal little good. The temperature is very irregular. Some days it runs quite high, at times to 107 degrees and again it is below normal. An animal may have several attacks of the trouble, but each succeeding attack seems to be more severe. The blood becomes thin and the circulation impaired, and frequently there appears a swelling under the chest or abdomen, or an enlargement of one of more legs. It is quite easy to recognize the trouble, especially in the advanced stages. The slow progress at the beginning, remittent fever, progressive emaciation and anemia, unimpaired or ravenous appetite, staggering gait, and excessive urination are usually all present to a greater or less degree. Recovery takes place only when treatment is begun early and when the disease is not too acute.

In treating, absolute rest until fully recovered is one of the primary requisites and purgatives are to be avoided. For the fever, the United States Department of Agriculture recommends the following: Quinine, 40 grains; acetanilide, 2 drams; powdered nux vomica, 30 grains—four times daily. Cold water sponge baths and frequent copious rectal injections of cold water also aid in reducing the fever. After the fever subsides the following is recommended: Arsenious acid, 2 grains; powdered nux vomica, 85 grains; powdered gentian root, 110 grains, and powdered chincona bark, 85 grains. These should be well mixed and one-half teaspoonful given at each feed.

As in the case of all other infectious diseases, the healthy should be separated from the sick horses, and thorough disinfection of the infected stable, stalls, litter and stable utensils should be proceeded with. One of the approved coal-tar sheep dips might be used to good advantage in a five per cent. solution, and should be applied liberally to all parts of the stable. Sufficient lime may be added to the solution to make the disinfected area conspicuous. From the fact that the disease is more prevalent during wet seasons, it is always best to guard against allowing the animals to graze upon swampy land or to drink from ponds of stagnant water. Creeks, too, have been known to be a source of infection, so that pasturing along a stream which higher up may pass thru a farm upon which swamp fever is present may be responsible for infection being brought in.

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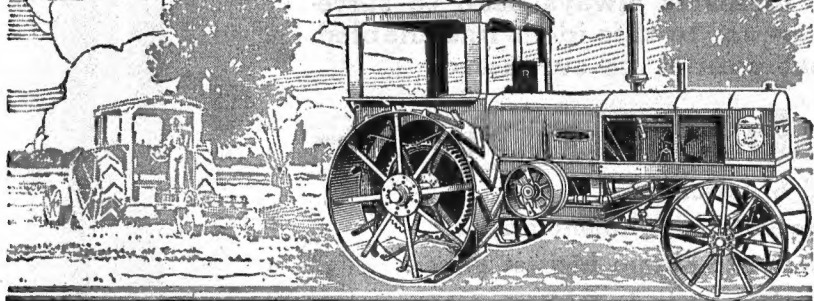
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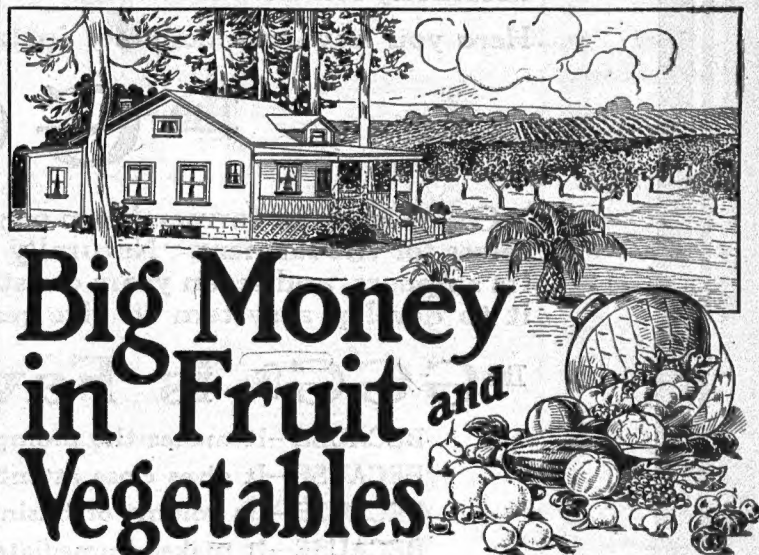
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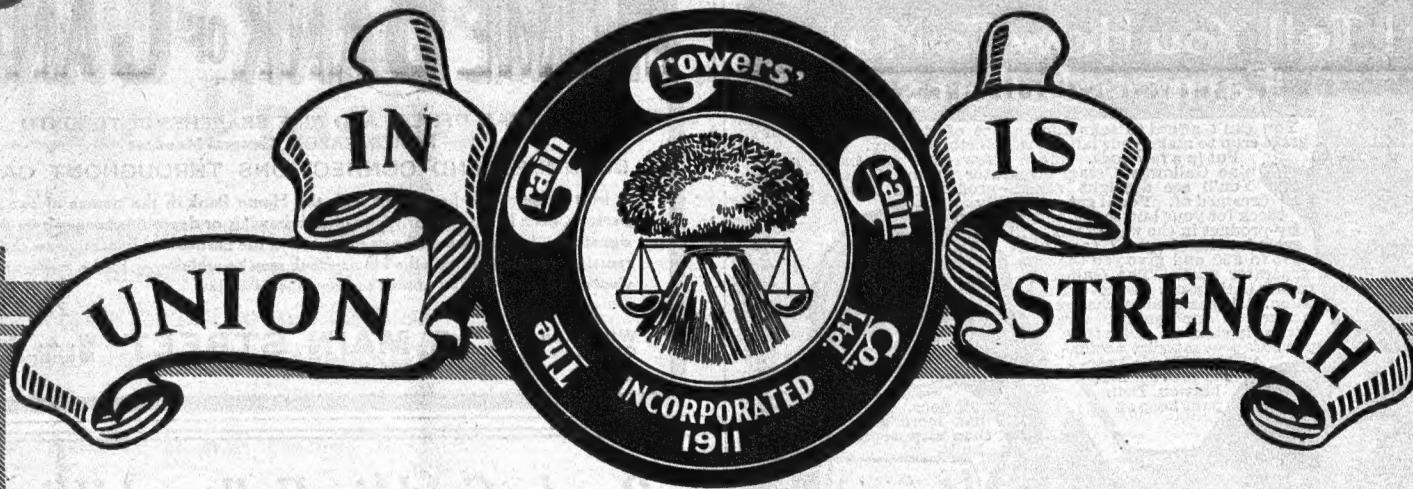
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